

THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR JULY, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

No. VII.

THREE REPORTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE STATE OF
ALL SCHOOLS ON PUBLIC OR CHARITA-
BLE FOUNDATIONS, IN IRELAND.—PRE-
SENTED TO HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Ordered to be printed, April 14, 1809.]

The Panorama need make no boast of goodwill to all mankind: to that disposition its pages bear repeated witness: but general goodwill is perfectly reconcilable with an earnest desire for the prosperity of our own country, especially. Every part of the British empire claims our attention, and whatever parts have least ability to help themselves, are peculiarly entitled to assistance from the general fund of the country. In fact, government is instituted for the care and protection of the weaker; and that government is best administered, which most effectually raises the depressed to a level with the mass of the population; and diffuses strength, comfort, and satisfaction, even to the lowest members of the body politic.

Ireland has formerly thought herself neglected; those who wished to be deemed patriots, adopted a harsher term, and said *oppressed*. But the character of *oppressor* implies such degeneracy in Britons to whom it may be justly applied, that we persuade ourselves the application of it to any administration, in any age of our nation, has been the effect of party perversion, rather than of sober discrimination. Violent expressions even of good wishes, are seldom the result of political wisdom: and equally seldom do they contribute to produce the effect at which they profess to aim.

VOL. VI. [Lit. Pan. July 1809.]

"Good," said the ingenious Bailly, "is bestowed by Providence in drops; whatever comes in torrents is allied to evil." Sudden benefits are suspicious; and rarely are their consequences equal to what has been expected from them. We rather wish to see plans well considered, cautiously adopted, and gradually advanced to maturity: a deep foundation laid for a solid and permanent, as well as magnificent superstructure. Among all the modes of attempting to improve the condition of man, Education holds a principal place. It is the most advantageous manner of implanting and cultivating principles of wisdom. It is the opening of the mind to the reception of seed from which most valuable harvests may be expected. Right views, ends and aims, with the proper means of effecting them by reducing lessons learned to practice in the conduct of life, are of the utmost importance; and these are derived from education. The state and the individual are equally profited by instructions bestowed on youth; and we, therefore, with pleasure on the present occasion, direct the attention of our readers to the condition of those institutions for instruction in that part of the United Kingdom which is separated from us as an island; but to which we wish to communicate whatever advantages the United Monarchy can bestow. We have repeatedly and strongly stated similar sentiments, in general terms: we are now called to consider a particular department of this national benevolence: a department which formerly met with censure, severe, but not undeserved, from competent judges, but which now appears to be entitled to a very respectable portion of commendation.

With every sentiment of candour toward professors of the Catholic persuasion in religious matters, and with every disposition to admit to the fullest extent their right of private judgement, we must

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nevertheless, be permitted to regard the principles of Popery as unfavourable to the diffusion of knowledge among a people at large. We scruple not say, that in this we wish them to be counteracted. We would have the members of the Catholic church equally well taught as we wish Protestants to be, and we persuade ourselves that they would then adopt much more conciliating opinions concerning those who differ from them, than it has been the policy of their church to inculcate.

Certainly, we would rather see the two parties—if parties there must be—running a race of benevolence with each other, than a race of animosity and strife. The emulation to do most good may safely be indulged : and if there be a little error by excess mingled with the exertions of zeal, we who are liable to error ourselves, shall not be the first to describe it by terms of reproach.—But, our present business is with the endeavours of Protestants to impart the blessings of Education among the natives of Ireland ; and to this subject we now confine ourselves.

The public schools in Ireland may be considered under three distinctions. I. Free Schools of Royal Foundation. II. Schools of Private Foundation. III. What are usually termed the Protestant Charter Schools.

The Royal Schools were established by Charles I. It is scarcely possible that the statesmen of preceding reigns should have been insensible to the power of education in reforming a people which they affected to style “ wild ” : and even if the profits derived from Ireland at that time did not place any superfluity of wealth at the disposal of government, yet it could hardly have escaped their penetration, that the improving this people to obedience by the power of instruction, was a certain mean of rendering this country more profitable to future ages. However that might be, the benevolent intention of King Charles, manifested in the very first year of his reign, is greatly to his honour ; and contrasts very strongly the error or apathy of his predecessors.

There appears to have been a misapprehension concerning the proper objects of admission to these institutions, by which children of Popish parents, only, were considered as admissible : and private founders distinguished the objects

whom they desired to benefit, according, no doubt, to their views of what was the greatest boon in their power to bestow. Hence some preferred the admission of Catholic children, meaning that they should eventually become Protestants : others restricted their patronage to those who were Protestants already. A more liberal spirit has lately decided, that children of either persuasion, being equally under the protection of the state, are equally proper subjects of advantages which the state intends to bestow. A conviction of the eventual utility of similar institutions led several proprietors of lands, &c. to contribute to augment the funds of the charity : and some, who perhaps had never seen the country they benefited, made large donations from the public securities of the British nation : one transfer is no less than £40,000.

The gradual acquisition of wealth from such events by this corporate body appears in our following pages. But, a concern of this importance and magnitude could hardly be expected to extend its exertions adequately to the exigencies of the case, and its own respectability, without the assistance of Parliament : and as the nation was to be benefited eventually, the national purse was with propriety opened to promote the benevolent purpose. The gradual augmentations of grants with this intention are stated in the sequel.

We make no remark on the nature of the instructions bestowed on the children : they may be understood by reference to those which are usual in our English charity schools. We must however, commend the attention of the ladies to schools for their own sex ; and we distinguish Dunkervin school, in King's County, as being honoured by “ half yearly examinations held at this school *by the ladies of the neighbourhood*, six of whom are of the Local Committee : and premiums of bibles and prayer books, and in some cases silver medals, are given to the best answerers.” A small subscription among the neighbours may easily support such donations ; and we trust, that they are amply returned to the donors, in services rendered by these females when domesticated under their roofs. Those must be superficial observers who know not how greatly the comfort of a family depends on domestics ;—and those who are not willing to advance a small

premium toward the formation of good servants deserve to be harrassed by the unworthy.

Local considerations we presume determine the employments in which the boys are engaged: in some places they are taught certain processes in manufactures; in other places they are taught husbandry, and their occupation is cultivation of the ground. It might be thought desirable, that the ingenious could be settled to works of ingenuity. But perhaps, this is a refinement which ought not to be indulged. It seems that the apprentice fee is paid at three instalments; and we hope we are mistaken, when our apprehensions lead us to conjecture, that this is a striking proof of the laxity of morals in Ireland. We shall be happy to retract this suggestion on proper authority: the hint will be understood sufficiently, by those acquainted with the subject.

The present made on marriage, might, according to our British ideas, be enlarged: five pounds is not now what it was formerly, the purchase of domestic necessities on such occasions is certainly more expensive than heretofore. Policy dictates the enlargement of this gift, to a sum equal to the power of obtaining those necessities, which were originally in contemplation.

We cannot avoid remarking the small proportion that two thousand children bear to the rising generation of a country the population of which exceeds three millions. We could be glad that the number were enlarged. A beginning, however, is made, and what is in motion we hope will proceed prosperously, under due firmness and perseverance in good management. A happy plan is the great *desideratum*. When Frederick II. of Prussia determined on such an undertaking in Silesia; he first of all procured a man who was capable of educating the youth of the country as schoolmasters; and shortly he had *three thousand five hundred* schools in activity, to which the common people might resort. This leads us to express our serious doubts on the justice of that policy which forbids the selection of the masters of these schools from among the ushers who have attended them. We could say much on the propriety of making better provision than is usually done, for the secondary rank of

tutors in our seminaries. The importance of the head may be admitted, without impeaching the utility of the arms and the hands; for indeed, a man is not perfect without these active members, how florid soever be his countenance. On the sentiments which these assistants disseminate depend the morals and the loyalty of those under their care. It is not possible that these men should be satisfied. —Drudgery without adequate reward, actual or in expectancy, cannot satisfy persons of such understandings and information, as their's ought to be: and if they propagate dissatisfaction, what favourable result can be anticipated? We desire to press these, and other considerations so obvious as not to need repetition, on the minds of those who have the power to reconsider this regulation: it is of consequence; and merits attention.—Are not these institutions susceptible of being conducted in the spirit of Dr. Bell's and Mr. Lancaster's manner of instruction? Compare *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 1185.

From some of these schools the Report states that there are always a number of applications for the boys as servants to individuals of different classes in life. This is much to the honour of such schools. But, we join with one of the visitors in wishing that some effectual mode could be devised by which the society might trace the subsequent situations of those who have been their wards. The donation of three guineas (not enough for a decent suit of cloaths) made them at the termination of their apprenticeship, should not be their last intercourse with the society. Among ourselves the youth educated at many of our public schools institute annual meetings, at which they renew their former acquaintance, and commemorate the benevolence of their founder; with the merits of their masters. Something of the same kind might tend to secure the principles of those who had been educated in these schools. The society at the same time would learn the stations filled by their scholars, and the effect of their instructions:—shall we add, that if such a meeting could be kept from inebriety—but why must we allude to a failing not restricted to the Irish? or suppose that their conviviality must lead to excess? —We rather choose to dismiss the idea: and shall now introduce the Commissioners to speak for themselves by our Excerpta.

The Schools which are the subject of the present Report, namely, the Free Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, Cavan, Banagher and Carysfort, were founded and endowed by King Charles I. at two different periods.

In the second year of his reign, King Charles granted considerable Tracts of Land, in the Counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Cavan, to the Archbishop of Armagh, in Trust, for the respective Masters of five Free Schools.

In the fourth year of his reign, in the Charters for incorporating the Boroughs of Banagher in King's County, and Carysfort in Wicklow, he granted Lands in Trust, for the use of a Schoolmaster to reside and teach in each of those towns.

THE SCHOOL OF ARMAGH

Is endowed, with Lands, as appears by survey, (1771) 1530 Acres, English measure including Roads, Lakes, Rivers, and 100 Acres of Bog; in the County of Armagh, between the towns of Newry and Armagh. These produced, in 1804, the gross annual rent of £1,144. 10s. 5d. nett annual rent, £975. 2s. 10d. likely to rise after May, 1806, to £1,043. 4s. 6d. There is a charge on the Endowment of £771. to the representatives of the present Master, being three fourths of the sum of £1078. paid by him to his predecessor, Doctor Gruebere, for money expended in building the Master's house. The remaining expence, of erecting the School-house and other Buildings was defrayed partly by the Primate Robinson, who advanced £3000. and partly by Doctor Gruebere, the then Master, who expended £1000. additional in consideration for which he procured the Trust Lease to be made for his benefit.

The Buildings were completed in 1772; cost £5,000. and are very spacious and commodious, they comprize a School-house, a house for the Master's residence, and offices. The School-house is capable of containing from 80 to 100 Boarders.

There were in January last, 87 Boarders and 29 Day-scholars at the School. Boarders pay 32 Guineas per annum, and 6 Guineas entrance; Day-Scholars 4 Guineas per annum, and one Guinea entrance.

The present Master, Rev. Thomas Carpendale, A. M. was appointed by Primate Robinson, in 1786, during good behaviour. He has four Classical Assistants; the three first at salaries of £60. each, the fourth at £50. The principal Assistant has his board and lodging in the School-house.

Mr. Carpendale appears to have paid the closest and most laudable attention to the duties of his School; and no School in this Country maintains a higher reputation.

DUNGANNON SCHOOL

Is endowed with Lands situate about five miles from the town, containing above 1600 Acres English. They are let at present to Undertenants, for £1,481. 4s. 9d. by the Son of the present Master, who holds them under a Trust Lease for his Father's benefit, at the reserved rent of £796. 12s.

In 1795 a fine of £554. 8s. was paid for renewal of the Lease; and expended on the building.

In 1804, the Lands were new valued by order of the present Primate, and a new Lease granted, on payment of a fine of £600, which is in the Primate's hands, with a fine of £106. 4s. 3d. paid on the renewal of the Lease in 1806.

The present Master, Rev. William Murray, D. D. was appointed by Primate Robinson, during good behaviour, in 1778. He has expended on building a School-house, a House for the Master, and necessary Offices, £3,120. 12s.

The School-house is capable of accommodating 64 Boarders.

There were in January last, 27 Boarders in the House (exclusive of four who had been sometime absent on account of sickness) and twelve Day-scholars. The terms for Boarders are 26 Guineas per annum, and five Guineas entrance; and for Day-scholars a Guinea per quarter, and a Guinea entrance. There are usually two Classical Assistants in the School, to whom the Master pays £50. per annum, with diet and lodging.

ENNISKILLEN SCHOOL.

The Lands appear, by a survey in 1795, to contain about 3,360 Acres English, of which 2,548 are arable and pasture, about six or eight miles from the town.

The present Master is the Rev. Robert Burrowes, D. D.--From 1798 the Tenants pay their rents according to a letting made by the late Master's brother. The reserved rent is £800. per annum, with a covenant for renewal fines, at the rate of £100. per annum; they were then let to Undertenants for £1,461. also £10. per annum for a house in Enniskillen, which was the old School-house; and £5. per annum paid by Lord Enniskillen.

The new School-house is a spacious building, capable of accommodating 70 Boarders, a Demesne of 33 acres attached to the house, is not included in the survey. There is a charge upon the Endowment for building, of £1,300, being half of the original charge of two years income expended by the last Master but one (Mr. Noble). The number of Boarders in January last, was 65; Day-scholars from twelve to sixteen. Terms for Boarders 32 Guineas per annum, 6 Guineas entrance; for Day-scholars 6 Guineas, one Guinea and a half entrance.

Doctor Burrowes has three Classical Assistants (who all live in the School-house) and pays the first £100. per annum, and the other two £40. each. He has constantly attended in person to the duties of the School, which he appears to have discharged with equal diligence and ability, and the School is accordingly, and has been since his appointment, in considerable reputation.

The Endowment of this School is unquestionably much too large to be enjoyed by the Master alone; when the Lands are new lett (as it appears to us they ought to be) there is little doubt of their producing £2,000. per annum and upwards. A quarter of this sum would, in our opinion, be a sufficient allowance to the Head Master. Another quarter, we think, would be advantageously applied to the foundation of Second and Third Masterships, at £300. and £200. per annum. A great part of the remainder should be employed in the maintenance of Scholars on the Foundation, agreeably to the original intention in the establishment of these Institutions, which are expressly denominated, "Free Schools." Yet leaving a sufficient Fund for Repairs, and perhaps for the erection of other Buildings; a system hereafter to be introduced, as circumstances will allow, into all the other Schools of Royal Foundation. The establishment of Second and Third Masterships, we also consider to be of indispensable necessity in the other Schools; the present condition and appointments of Under Teachers in all of them without exception, are such as must ever discourage men of real merit and liberal minds from engaging in that occupation. We need not urge the importance of such men being employed in the under departments of every Classical School, as well for the purpose of effectual instruction as to supply a succession of well qualified Head Masters; and we are persuaded the acknowledged inferiority of the Grammar Schools in Ireland to those of the Sister Island, is to be ascribed to no other circumstance so much, as to the deficiency of those who are usually engaged as Assistants and employed in teaching the Rudiments of Classical Learning. The Head Masters of some of our great Schools, are men of eminent literature and talents, and only want the assistance of properly qualified Teachers, (which on the present system they are not able to procure) to raise their Schools to as high and well deserved reputation as any in England. The Funds of others of the Royal Schools (especially if relieved from the Trust Leases) would also be adequate to the maintenance of Foundation Scholars.

RAPHOE SCHOOL.

The Lands are situate in the western part of Donegal, 15 miles from Raphoe, 4 from Donegal.

They contain 5,946 Acres, 1114 profitable, the remainder Bogs and Mountain. These Lands abound with Limestone; and it is stated to us, that the arable parts are tilled as much as they will bear, without greater efforts to manure them, than the Tenants, who are poor and very numerous, are disposed to make.

Rev. James Irwin, A.B. is the present Master; appointed September 1796, during pleasure.

In November 1798, he let the Lands, for ten years (provided his Incumbency should so long continue) to Tenants, at the yearly rent of £639; his predecessor leased these Lands, in 1771 for £328; he thinks them worth £750, yet he collects the present rent with difficulty, on account of the number and poverty of the Tenants.

He has expended £1,200. on additional buildings, repairs and alterations; with £1,000. in improvements.

The number of Scholars, was 35, including eight Boarders; the remainder were boarded either in the town, or at Farmers' houses in the vicinity, where the terms are cheaper. Three are instructed *gratis*. Terms 26 Guineas per annum, five Guineas entrance; and 4 Guineas per annum, and one Guinea entrance, for Day-scholars. One regular Usher, £30. per annum.

CAVAN SCHOOL.

The Lands consist of 570 Acres Irish plantation measure, near the town. Let by Doctor Cottingham, the late Master, at £526. 8s.—present value about £900.—there never has been any School-house belonging to the Endowment. In fact, there has been no efficient Schoolmaster, since the death of a Mr. Arbuthnot, an Usher employed by Doctor Cottingham, in June 1803.

In 1806, Rev. John Moore, A.M. was appointed Master of this School by the Earl of Hardwicke. He was to receive £300. per annum out of the Rents, and £100 per annum for the salary of an Assistant; the improved Rent to form a Fund for building a proper School-house. It does not, however, appear that any sum has been as yet paid towards this Fund. Present Rents amount to £765. 7s. 11d.

The Lands are at present in a very wretched state, from the uncertainty of the tenure.

Due to the Fund, May 1, 1807.—£1438. 3s. 11d.—Not less than £5000. will be required to erect a School-house, Dwelling for the Master, and Apartments for Boarders.

BANAGHER SCHOOL.

King Charles I. by a Charter dated Sept. 16, in the fourth year of his reign, granted to the Sovereign Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough of Banagher, Lands in the Kings County, 200 Acres of Arable

Land and Pasture, and 85 Acres of Wood and Moor, to support a Schoolmaster, or a Free School.

The Lands are in the Barony of Eglise, between four and eight miles from Banagher; they were let in 1799, by Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponsonby, the late Master, for £165. 13s.

There is not nor has there been any School-house nor has any School been kept at Banagher for several years. Great encroachments have been made on the School Lands.

Present Master, Thomas Morris, A. M. appointed September 1806.

Mr. Morris has taken two contiguous houses in the town of Banagher, at a rent of £156. 17s. 6d. for the temporary accommodation of himself and his Scholars.

CARYSFORT SCHOOL

In the County of Wicklow was founded by King Charles I. in the fourth year of his reign. By a Charter, dated August 21, he granted to the Sovereign and Burgesses of the town of Carysfort, 200 Acres of Arable Land, and 97 Acres of Bog and Mountain, to the use of a Schoolmaster.

The present Master, Rev. Sir Thomas Forster, Bart. was appointed in 1806 by patent, during good behaviour.

The Lands were let in 1805 for £100. They are situate near the town of Carysfort, in the parish of Rathdrum and County of Wicklow. They contain 82 Acres, Meadow and Tillage, and 200 Acres of coarse Pasture and Mountain.

There has never been any School-house or Residence for the Master attached to this Endowment; there is an old School-room, which about fifty Boys attend in summer, but not above a dozen in winter.

Sir Thomas Forster does not attend the duties of the School in person, nor reside at Carysfort.

We trust that no instance will occur in future, of any persons being appointed to be Masters of Public Schools, or being suffered to continue to hold those situations, unless they reside and discharge the duties thereof in person.

The mode in which the Income of this Endowment could be best applied, seems to be the establishment of a large Day School for the Instruction of the Poor; the Funds would be sufficient for the payment of a Master, and for supplying the School with Books and Stationary, and also for keeping any School-house and School-room, which may be erected, in proper repair; and a small sum would be sufficient to provide the necessary accommodation for the Residence of the Master, and the reception of his Day-Scholars. But the present Revenues of the School do not appear adequate to such a supply.

The Schools of NAVAN and BALLYROAN were founded by Alderman John Preston of the City of Dublin, who in 1686, conveyed the Lands of Cappaloughlin in the Queens County, containing about 790 Acres, then estimated at about £80 per annum, to pay a Schoolmaster of the Protestant Religion, of Navan in the county of Meath, £35; and a Schoolmaster, in the town of Ballyroan, in the Queens County; also £25 yearly, to the Hospital of King Charles, in Oxmantown, Dublin. They were let in 1784, under an Order of the Court of Chancery, for 21 years, at £431 8s. 9d.—The Disbursements for each School, as settled in the year 1776 by a decree of the then Chancellor, Lord Lifford, were as follows:

| <i>For Navan School.</i> | | £. | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|----|----|
| Salary to the Master..... | 105 | 0 | 0 | |
| Do. to the Usher..... | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| Do. to a Writing master..... | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rent of School-house..... | 38 | 10 | 0 | |
| Premiums..... | 4 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | £.203 | 1 | 0 |

| <i>For Ballyroan School.</i> | | £. | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| Salary to the Master..... | 75 | 0 | 0 | |
| Do. to the Usher..... | 35 | 0 | 0 | |
| Do. to a Writing-master..... | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rent of House..... | 11 | 0 | 0 | |
| Premiums..... | 4 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | 140 | 11 | 0 |

Above £2,000 has been lost to this establishment by being lent on bad security.

The Lands are let from 1805 for £1,465 15s.

Joseph Preston was appointed Master of Navan School in March 1794, by his Brother (now Lord Tara) and Lord Ludlow. He held the appointment till within a month of the time of his examination before the Commissioners, but never discharged the duties of it in person. His Usher, Rev. Mr. Toomey, has been the ostensible Master, and has resided in the School-house. He has regularly received the Usher's salary of £40. per annum, and for the last year has also received the Writing-master's salary of £15. there being no Boys at the School, as he states, who learn to write. He has only five Scholars, all Protestants, and never had more than seven.

The School-house is not capable of accommodating Boarders. The Corporation of Navan in 1776 granted thirty Acres of the Commons of Navan to the School.

Rev. Francis D. Hamilton was appointed Master by Lord Tara, June 1807. It does not appear, that he either intends to discharge the duty of the School in person, or has ever been engaged in such a duty; nor indeed in its present state, is there any employment for him, or sufficient for the Usher, who appears

to us to be both willing and able to instruct a greater number than have ever been under his tuition. We are of opinion, notwithstanding, that an effective Classical School might be established at Navan, and would be highly advantageous.

A respectable English School should be immediately established, under a Master with a liberal salary, who should be capable of teaching mercantile Arithmetic, Geography, and other useful branches of Education for the Middling Classes, and should be obliged to teach the poorer Children at very low prices, as the reason stated for there being no Writing Scholars at present in the School, was, that they could be taught for less elsewhere, viz. in a Roman Catholic Seminary.

The present Master of Ballyroan School is Rev. Joseph Preston, appointed July 1794, by his Brother, now Lord Tara. He has never discharged the duty of the School himself, any more than his predecessor, a Mr. Hood. An Usher employed by the latter, kept the School, and was continued by Mr. Preston. Upon his death, about two years ago, no new Usher was appointed, but the School was kept by the Writing-master, who appears to have received the Usher's Salary, but to have been wholly unqualified for the office. Another Usher, Mr. Arthur Hutchinson, has been lately appointed, whom we have examined, and find to have been employed as a Classical Teacher in other Schools, and believe to be moderately well qualified; he is to receive the salary as Usher, of £35. and the profits of the Children's Tuition. The number at present in the School is stated to be about 50, the greater part Roman Catholics, of whom 11 are learning Latin. The rate of Tuition depends on the circumstances of their parents; the highest is half a Guinea per quarter, the lowest half a Crown: seven or eight are taught *gratis*.

The rent of the School-house, which is tolerably large, but thatched, is £28. 8s. 9d. and is paid, with the Taxes, out of the Funds of the Charity.

We need not observe on the shameful abuses in these two Establishments; which, however they may have occasionally been enquired into, and in some instances corrected by the Court of Chancery, appear to require a more efficient and particular superintendence. The Master's salary for both Schools, amounting to £180. per annum, has been received for thirteen years by a gentleman who never taught a single Scholar in either.

PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS.

The Charter for establishing Protestant Schools in Ireland, was granted by his late Majesty George the Second, in 1733, on the

Petition of the principal Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of Ireland, setting forth the gross ignorance, disaffection and want of civilization that prevailed among the Popish Inhabitants, who in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, were stated as far exceeding the Protestants in number; and praying the incorporation of a Society for establishing and maintaining a sufficient number of English Protestant Schools in proper situations, as one of the most effectual means of converting and civilizing the Irish natives; and in which the Children of the Poor might be instructed *gratis* in the English tongue, and the fundamental principles of true religion and loyalty.

The Charter complies with this request, and directs that a Committee of fifteen Members of the Society, chosen annually, shall carry into execution all orders, rules and directions made at the General Meetings, to be held quarterly or oftener; and provides for the admission of new Members into the Society, viz. such as being Protestants shall become subscribers or benefactors to the funds thereof; enables them to hold lands to the value of £2,000 per annum; to accept gifts, &c.

The Charter was opened Feb. 6, 1733-4, in the Council Chamber of the Castle of Dublin, in the presence of the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and many of the principal nobility, gentry and clergy; and a subscription was immediately entered into, and afterwards carried on both in England and Ireland, by which the Society was enabled to found one School in the course of the following year, at Castle-Dermot, in Kildare, in acknowledgement of the munificence of the then Earl of Kildare, who, in addition to his original subscription of £500, engaged to grant twenty Acres of Land. Three other Schools were founded in 1735, one in 1736, and three in 1737. In fixing on the sites of the Schools, the Society appears to have been determined partly by the presumed necessity for them in very Popish districts, and partly by the offers of Protestant landholders to endow them with Lands, for building on, and support.

The Protestant gentry and clergy in the neighbourhood of each School usually contributed to its support by annual subscriptions. In England, also a Society was formed for the purpose of procuring contributions, under the name of "The Corresponding Society."—In 1738, His Majesty George II. on an address from the Society was graciously pleased to grant £1,000, which was afterwards continued annually; six additional Schools were erected, and the Society were enabled in the next nine years to establish as many new Schools.

Rental of the Incorporated Society.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| 1785 Rogerson, Dublin Estate..... | 781 | 2 | 6½ |
| Ditto, Cork Estate..... | 989 | 18 | 5 |
| 1740 Kilenchy Estate, Mrs. Hamilton..... | 276 | 2 | 8½ |
| 1764 Garrigetteen, Coote Estate..... | 255 | 2 | 9 |
| Cleagh do..... | 25 | 0 | 6 |
| Cunaghlass, Dowson Estate..... | 82 | 0 | 0 |
| 1764 Farra, Rev. W. Wilson..... | 191 | 17 | 6 |
| 1791 Ardpatrick, Stewart's Estate..... | 303 | 0 | 1 |
| 1767 Back Lane, &c. two Houses..... | 31 | 1 | 6 |
| 1775 Brackley, Primate Robinson..... | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| 1764 Brownstown, Rent Charge..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 1751 Price's Annuity..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord Clanricard's Annuity Loughrea School..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1748 Lady Allen's Annuity Arklow School..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lands Castle of Carberry School..... | 7 | 14 | 0 |
| 1760 Earl Ranelagh Estate..... | 1,848 | 7 | 0 |
| 1779 Bp. Pococke Estate... | 964 | 4 | 1½ |
| | £5,881 | 19 | 1½ |

Funded Property.

| | | | |
|--|---------|----|----|
| 1792 £55,666. 13s. 4d. Baron Vrybrouven's Legacy in 3 per cent. British Fund, about... | 1,700 | 0 | 0 |
| 1789 £40,000. anonymous Benefactor, 4 per cents..... | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 Government Debentures, 5 per cent..... | 305 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Dunleer and Kinnegard Turnpike Debentures, £50 each..... | 26 | 10 | 0 |
| Erasmus Smith's Annual Grant..... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | £9,763 | 9 | 1½ |
| Rent of School Lands payable by the Masters..... | 378 | 16 | 5 |
| Gross Total..... | £10,142 | 5 | 6½ |

The Lands annexed to the several Charter Schools are granted upon condition of the Schools being upheld, and the proper number of Children maintained and educated in them; and would revert in every instance to the original Donors, in case the Schools should be discontinued.

In 1747, the produce of the Duty on Hawkers and Pedlars was granted by Parliament to the Society, amounting, on an average of the next forty years, to £1,150 per annum. By this bounty the Society was enabled to erect fourteen new Schools in the next three years. In 1751 the Duke of Dorset, then again Lord Lieutenant, having recommended the Charter Schools in his speech on the opening of the Session of Parliament, £5,000 was granted to the Society on a Petition of the House of Commons to His Majesty; in consequence of which, seven additional Schools were established in the three following years. From that time to the present the Society have continued to receive Parliamentary Grants every Session, which indeed became necessary from the great increase of their Establishments: In the first ten years, the annual average was about £3,500; in the next ten, about £5,520; in the next, about £6,100; in the next, above £9,000; in the next, £11,850, and in the last seven, to near £20,000. One reason for this great increase in the last twenty years is, that about 1787, the Duty on Hawkers and Pedlars became wholly unproductive; and the amount of annual subscriptions had then, and has since declined very considerably. In 1794, on the adoption of new regulations in the Treasury in Ireland, His Majesty's bounty of £1,000 being discontinued, the Parliamentary Grant was augmented, as a compensation.

The business of the Society is transacted by Committees, under the control of a General Board, which meets regularly on the first Wednesday in every month, and on other days when specially summoned by requisition signed by seven Members. There are four Committees; 1st. The Committee of fifteen. 2d. The Committee of Accounts. 3d. The Law Committee. 4th. The Committee for examining into the qualifications of persons who offer themselves as candidates for the situations of Masters, Mistresses, and Assistants in the Schools.....

Of these, the principal is the Committee of fifteen, which is elected annually by ballot on the first Wednesday in February, and which meets regularly every Wednesday in the year, and oftener when necessary.

In theory, no constitution seems better calculated to advance the purposes of the Society than the establishment of Local Committees; but it appears, from the experience, as well of this Society as of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland, that Local Committees are not to be universally or implicitly relied upon, either as an effectual means of controul over the management of the Schools, or as accurate organs of communication of their actual state.

By two Resolutions of general Boards, 15th March 1775, and 4th December 1776, the

admission of Children was long almost confined to such as were of Popish parents. But this practice not appearing to be warranted by the Charter, those Resolutions were at a General Board, 4th May 1803, unanimously rescinded.

The age of admission into the Nurseries, is from four to six, into the Schools, from six to ten; the Children are kept in the Schools until they are apprenticed.

The Children in those Schools are taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and instructed in the principles of the Protestant Religion, as by law established.

The Masters are charged at the rate of twenty Shillings per annum, on three fourths of the Children under their care.

The Children are apprenticed to Protestant Masters only.

When the Boys are apprenticed to Trades, the Master is allowed a fee of five Guineas; and when Girls, a fee of seven Guineas, payable at different periods.

When Children are apprenticed as Servants, no fee is payable. Both Boys and Girls are entitled to receive a bounty of three Guineas at the end of their apprenticeships, provided they produce a Certificate from their Masters or Mistresses of faithful service, and from the Clergyman of the Parish in which they are resident of continuance in the Protestant Religion. All Children apprenticed are supplied with a set of Books; and when the Indentures are signed, a letter is written by the Secretary in the name of the Society to the Clergyman of the Parish in which the Master or Mistress resides, requesting his attention to their conduct, and to that of the Apprentice, particularly as to his attendance upon the public duties of Religion; and that he will report as occasion may require.

During the last seven years, there have been apprenticed to Trades 905 Boys and Girls to Services 446; total 1351: yearly average 193. The number received into the Schools and Nurseries, during the last seven years, has been 2619, yearly average 374. The average number maintained, and educated during the last seven years, has been 2093. Boys 1289, Girls 804; the number under care Sept. 29th 1808, was 2251; Boys were 1360 Girls 891. The average annual Expenditure for the last seven years, has been £30,157 15s 6d. including every expence of feeding, clothing, education, salaries, repairs of buildings, new buildings, bounties, apprentice fees and marriage portions; dividing this by 2093, the average number of Children, the average annual expence of each Child has been £ 14 8s. 2d.

The Reports of the present state of the Schools and Nurseries correspond in the main with the observations of Members of this Board, who have visited these Schools, and, we are satisfied, present a true and correct

statement of their present actual condition. The contrast they form with Reports heretofore made of the state of those Schools from unquestionable authority, is highly honourable to the late exertions of the Committees of fifteen, who appear to have devoted themselves with equal zeal, ability and success to their laborious and important duties.

The wretched state of these Schools, when Mr. Howard visited them, appears from his Report, which was confirmed by the evidence taken before the former Commissioners of Education, and by Reports drawn up by some Members of that Board.

From the period of Mr Howard's Report, till some time after the Rebellion of 1798, (though some defects might have been remedied in consequence of Mr. Howard's statements, and the investigation of a Committee of the House of Commons in Ireland) no considerable reformation had taken place in the state of these Schools.

The number of Popish Children in all the Schools at any one time, has probably never amounted to 1,600; a proportion to the whole number to be educated, too small to have any sensible influence on the great mass of population, even allowing, that all who were educated in these Schools, continued in the Protestant persuasion; this however is certainly not the fact; and the number of those who have returned to the Popish persuasion, there is reason to believe is not inconsiderable. Yet great benefit must attend the instruction of so great a number of poor and destitute Children, bringing them up to habits of industry, and qualifying and enabling them to become useful members of society; advantages of peculiar importance in a Country abounding in population, and where no general public fund is provided for relieving the distresses of the Poor.

We are persuaded, that if the zeal now so happily excited for the general advancement of moral and religious education of the Poor, and which has already produced such salutary effects, shall continue to operate in giving full efficacy to the measures recommended in this Report, the most beneficial consequences may be expected to result to this part of the Empire. It appears that the reluctance of Popish Parents to commit their Children to the care of the Society, seems to have considerably subsided. Constant instances occur, of earnest solicitations by Popish Parents for the admission of their Children into these Schools, few of applications for their being returned.

On the subject of the Consolidation of the Schools, which we have recommended to a certain extent, we are aware that many important ends of the Institution might perhaps be more effectually attained in four great Establishments, each containing from five to six hundred children; the management would thus be rendered more simple, the superintendence

more easy and efficient, the expence considerably smaller, and the field for the improvement more extensive.

*Wm. Armagh, Charles Dublin,
Geo. Hallprovost, James Verschoyle Dean of St. Patrick's,
James Whitelaw, Wm. Disney,
R. L. Edgeworth.*

*Council-Chamber, Dublin Castle,
Dec. 29th, 1808.*

Expenditure General and Total of the Incorporated Society, for seven Years, ending 5th January 1808.

| Years. | Expenditure. | | | No. of |
|--------|--------------|----|----|-----------|
| | £ | s. | d. | Children. |
| 1802 | 29,133 | 6 | 6½ | 2085 |
| 1803 | 27,040 | 5 | 9½ | 2055 |
| 1804 | 28,796 | 4 | 7 | 2015 |
| 1805 | 30,148 | 8 | 5 | 2083 |
| 1806 | 30,384 | 18 | 11 | 2094 |
| 1807 | 33,878 | 7 | 2 | 2137 |
| 1808 | 31,722 | 17 | 8½ | 2187 |
| | £211,104 | 9 | 1½ | 14,656 |

The total number of Schools is thirty-nine : into which have been received during the last seven years, Children of

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Protestant Parents..... | 646 |
| Popish Parents..... | 1,418 |
| One Parent popish..... | 555 |
| Total | 2,619 |

Of these, were from Dublin, Boys
483 : Girls 600.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Bound out to Trades..... | 905 |
| —————To Service..... | 446 |
| Total | 1,351 |

The foregoing Reports are further of use, as they shew the relative value of land and money, for a number of years. By their rental they appear indeed to be increased in value ; but the fact rather is that money is decreased in value. This effect can take place only by the greater plenty of the precious metals, or of their representatives, or of commodities which they represent :—the inference is that the riches of Ireland, and the enjoyments, or the possibilities of enjoyment of its people, are much more at present than ever they were. The pursuit of this speculation, as shewing what districts are chiefly concerned in this remark, might be satisfactory to a real patriot : and to such we recommend it.

But it is not enough that the power and wealth of the island be encreased on the

whole ; it is of consequence that the blessing be distributed as equally as may be throughout the community ; and this can be obtained only by intercourse. It is of little avail that a mass of wealth be accumulated in any one city or province, its powers are increased in a tenfold proportion when they are diffused abroad and visit distant districts. Nothing contributes more to this than excellent roads, and navigable canals. These should visit every part ; since by their means every part may convey its natural produce to the centre and heart of the whole. National intercourse is like the circulation of the blood in the body : it should extend to the remotest members ; and the remotest members should return the fluid to the vital organs. It is, therefore, with pleasure, that we introduce, as a Second Part of this article, extracts from official

PAPERS RELATING TO THE INLAND NAVIGATION OF IRELAND.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 8th May 1809.]

These documents comprize official statements from his grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated June 16, 1808, *et seq.* to Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for the Home Department, accompanied by others from the Directors General of Inland Navigation. These gentlemen have so well expressed their sentiments on the advantages of inland navigation, in general, and to Ireland especially, that we shall place our extracts from their letter first, though that be not its proper order, as to date.

Navigation Office, Dublin, 3d May 1808.

May it please Your Grace,

The greater the wealth and population of this country the greater must be the power of the empire ; and the more extension is given to her industry and commercial intercourse, the more will her wealth increase, and the less will her people be tempted to emigrate. The fertility of Ireland, and the mildness of its climate, calls the attention of Great Britain to it as a source of supply for provision ; and especially in times of scarcity. To these objects no improvement is of so great or so universal a benefit as inland navigation ; nor can the national attention be directed to more important effects than to the aid of such public works ; upon these points it is needless to enlarge.

The situation of the metropolis is happily circumstanced for the inland navigation, and

for the communication of its benefits to England. It stands immediately on the sea-shore, and at no great inequality of distance from the several extreme parts of Ireland; as it were the centre of a semi-circle whose diameter stretches opposite to the coast of Great Britain, and whose radii convey the imports to, and draw the articles for its exports from, every distant part of the country. On the trade with Dublin many British vessels go out in ballast, consequently freight is lower on the back carriage, and by so much lessens the expence on the import of corn and provisions into England.

The port of Liverpool is situate opposite to Dublin, and is surrounded and backed by a variety of great manufactures and works of woollen, cotton, pottery, iron, salt works, collieries, &c. furnishing a crowded population, and being the point to which many canals are conducted in every direction through England. *If cavalry in the county of Kent have been foraged with oats passed thither entirely by water-carriage from the internal parts of Ireland,* (as we have been informed), it is an example of the benefit of such communication, and an earnest of what may further be expected from its being more widely spread.

The United Kingdom is one; its interests are consolidated; so that the wealth acquired in its parts is circulated through the whole, and ultimately through the seat of government; and as the benefits from inland navigation may reasonably be expected continually to increase when once put in motion, the empire will be amply repaid in the accession which such general improvement must bring to the mass of public wealth. *Let the stream flow, it is immaterial in what part the spring rises.*

We have hitherto given and mean to continue our principal attention to extensive and favourable lines of communication upon a large scale, answering for passage-boats, for the transport of all sorts of gross goods which require vessels of large burthen, and of sufficient size to navigate the great lakes and open rivers with which the canals communicate. These main trunks centre in Dublin, and lay a basis for general improvement, with inducement to the further making of lesser branches for particular towns, collieries, mines, or manufactures, to fall into the main trunks, this principle, besides its immediate and appropriate benefits, and its widening the nature of the commercial intercourse, will lead to the exploring of the country, for the discovery and working of mines, with which the whole island abounds, and for the establishing manufactures upon sites properly suited to each purpose. The mountainous surface of the country, and the many plentiful supplies of water, offer numberless opportunities for the operation of machinery,

to the erection of which an extensive navigation leading to the metropolis would be a strong invitation. The smaller cuts would be of much less breadth, depth, and length; would be proportionably less expensive; and might come within the power of individuals to compass, or of a company concerned and interested in the work.

Without capital to furnish the means, works of great expence in the outset, and of some uncertainty in their progress, cannot be undertaken; and it is to be remarked that the variety of ground occasions the construction of navigations to be more difficult in Ireland than in England. Till the conclusive object shall be attained, little profit can be acquired; and expenditure without speedy return requires a spirit of enterprise not to be expected from inadequate, and hardly to be desired from moderate means. If Ireland be as yet very slightly engaged in many great and lucrative branches of commerce, and manufacture, from whence wealth is profusely poured into England, she cannot have the floating capitals which in the sister country are free to be applied to the objects in question. Even in England we learn that it is not quite fifty years since the increase of wealth was first turned to the construction of canals. Extension of her inland navigation will be one of the means to produce that wealth, and to enable Ireland at a future day to institute and maintain them from her own capital; but at present we see so little probability of important works being set on foot solely by private subscription, that we despair of the national improvement being so forwarded until the wealth of Ireland shall rise to overflowing.

The tolls upon new navigations, by the statute under which this board is constituted, are very moderate, and are limited, with a view to the encouragement of trade, the cultivation of the soil, and the supply of fuel; and that these tolls can never be exceeded.

(Signed) *S. Hamilton, Hans Blackwood, Frans. Trench, Robert Rutledge, Mich. Burke.*

Five hundred thousand pounds were granted in the last session of the Irish Parliament to forward this important plan. Of this sum £400,000 has been expended, or is appropriated to be expended; and the remainder appears to have various and opposing proposals made for its employment. It became, therefore, the part of prudence to report on what had been done, and to state what further was requested, in order that the most beneficial undertakings might obtain priority. We shall not concern ourselves with those objects which remain in the shape of proposals only, but shall state what actually has been done, or is in

progress, towards accomplishing the great work of facilitating intercourse throughout Ireland.

The GRAND CANAL is completed, under the engagements of that company with parliament, from Dublin to the River Shannon, near Banagher. Also by a branch from Robertstown to Athy, where it joins the Barrow. The Barrow Company are industriously proceeding on their contract with this board from Athy to the Tide-Water, thereby communicating with the towns of Ross, Waterford and Clonmell, and with the counties of Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary. The navigation from Limerick to Killaloe, and to the Deep Water in Lough Derg, is nearly finished under our immediate direction, as is also the contract by the Grand Canal Company with this board for the navigation of the Shannon from Lough Derg to Lough Ree, when an extent of between seventy and eighty miles will be opened through the midst of the country from Limerick to Lanesborough. The canal from Newry to Lough Neagh is in operation, as is the canal from the collieries in the county of Tyrone to the same lake. The canal from Belfast to Lough Neagh, and that from Strabane towards Derry, are within our cognizance.

The Royal Canal Company have almost finished their contract with this board for the navigation from Dublin to Coolnahay, the extremity of their summit level, about six miles beyond the town of Mullingar. They have had several conferences with this board concerning the further extension of their line to the River Shannon, according to their original proposal to Parliament, which may be considered as having already had the sanction of the legislature.

From Lanesborough to Lough Allen the navigation of the Shannon remains to be done. Mr. Brownrigg, our engineer, has had orders to inspect it, and make his report.

These navigations being directly pointed out in the act of parliament under which our board is constituted, claim prior attention from us. The gentlemen of the county of Leitrim are anxiously interested in the accomplishment of these two works, both of which will lead to Lough Allen. Around that lake are great mines of coal and ironstone, both said to be of excellent quality, the successful working of which must in a great degree depend upon and be encouraged by a cheap inland carriage.

From these outlines your grace will observe, that the Shannon in one great line of navigation runs through the midst of the country from north to south; that one other great line (the Grand Canal) runs from Dublin across the country, to the Shannon, tending to the south of the west; and that a third

great line (the Royal Canal) runs from Dublin across the country to the Shannon, but tending to the north of the west. The Grand Canal is therefore circumstanced to receive into it at various points all other navigations lying to the southward, and the Royal Canal in like manner to receive all others from the north. The Shannon will receive what may come from Connaught, and by the Grand or the Royal Canal will give to that province a communication with the metropolis.

In the year 1800 a proposal was made to us by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Queen's County, for a canal to be carried from Castlecomber in the county of Kilkenny, by the towns of Ballyragget, Ballynakell, Ballyroan, Maryborough, Mountmellick, and Portarlinton, to Monasterereven, where it was intended to join the Grand Canal.

We are desirous of giving attention to this navigation because of the great collieries to which it would reach, the coal of which is particularly suited to smiths work, malting, bleaching, and other manufactures; also because in the neighbouring hills there is iron stone, which formerly while the woods lasted, was smelted. There are also strata of clay for potters ware, and some of a sort particularly suited for crucibles, and other vessels which must bear intense heat. There was also in the neighbourhood of Maryborough an extensive woollen manufacture, which at one time had the encouragement and aid of parliament, and might again be assisted by cheap carriage and more extensive communication.

A communication was made to this board through their chairman respecting a proposed navigation from the northern side of Lough Erne to Strabane on the River Foyle, and so to Londonderry; and surveys are making at the expense of the gentlemen of the county of Derry, and of the merchants of the city, whose contributions towards the work we may hope will be liberal; should this plan be carried into execution it would open a communication with a most extensive country upon the shores of that great lake. The vale through which this navigation should run, would be highly improved, and the adjoining grounds brought into tillage, and cultivated by lime, which a cheap conveyance would bring to the lands on either side.

We trust that we may safely consider this establishment as one proof among many that the interests of Ireland are not overlooked by the United Parliament: it may be true, that every thing cannot be done at once: but if a series of national undertakings equally grad and advantageous be continued, that disposition which remains discontented and unsatisfied will deserve a worse appellation—if there can be a worse—than insensible and ungrateful.

Memoir relative to the Construction of the Map of Scotland, published by Aaron Arrowsmith, in the year 1807, with two Maps. Quarto, pp. 45. Price 7s. Printed for the Author, London, 1809.

IN the course of our duty some time ago * we had occasion to describe Mr. Arrowsmith's large Map of Scotland, which, in truth, well deserved to be considered as a national undertaking. The Memoir descriptive of the authorities employed in constructing it, which Mr. A. then promised, is now before us.

But, before we notice particularly the merit of his contributions to modern geography, we desire to make our acknowledgements to the ingenious author of this memoir for a *fac simile* copy of an ancient map (the most ancient known) of the British islands, which he has included in his work. Though we are far from thinking that geography as practiced by the ancients could bear any comparison with the science in its present state, yet we cannot but deem this map something more than a mere curiosity: and earnestly do we wish that others equally satisfactory had come down to us, with sundry works of antiquity, to which they would have added inconceivable illustration. Mr. Arrowsmith seems to limit the antiquity of maps to two thousand years; but if he had recollected the instances of Joshua, and Moses, who caused *Surveys* to be made, he would certainly have allowed them a much deeper antiquity. Joshua's spies we are told "departed, and went over the land, and delineated it, marking the whole of the cities, in seven divisions (sheets) on a book"—folding or rolling map. Josh. xviii. 5. &c. We know that the Egyptians allotted to each proprietor his portion of land after the subsidence of the Nile, by measurement, on geometrical principles; and nothing more is necessary to the actual construction of a map on such an occasion, but the transcription of some of these allotments according to their real bearings and dimensions by a proportionate scale to paper. The consideration that the seven eared wheat on one stem, of Pharaoh's dream, resembles in form a map of the seven mouths of the Nile after the division

of their branches from the main river, is certainly not unfavourable to this supposition.

There is even a natural disposition in man, to the construction of maps; for we read of savages in the South Sea who described the position and bearings of the islands around their own, by placing stones in a corresponding order. That the ancient maps were very erroneous, especially in whatever depended on longitude, is certain: nor till celestial observations were made with accuracy, could their defects be remedied. Even in days comparatively modern, the inadequacies of the instruments in use, forbade precision: and those who were most interested in examining "how the land lay," were obliged to be content with the uncertainties of "there or thereabouts."

We refer to our former article for the history of the planning and execution of new roads in Scotland, for facilitating intercourse: they have tended to civilize districts formerly almost savage; and they have opened passages to glens and coasts, where all the power of arms had proved ineffectual.

The difficulties attending this national attempt, discovered the necessity of new maps for ascertaining the real situations of places; and the surveys indispensable to the execution of this plan were considered as affording a favourable opportunity for revising and reforming a general map of Scotland. These hopes were disappointed. But in August 1805 it was discovered, that a military survey of Scotland, on a large scale, was deposited in the King's library; and the Commissioners for Highland roads and bridges obtained His Majesty's gracious permission to permit Mr. A.'s access to it. The map was commenced, by tracing the outlines of it on transparent paper, the very next day.

This survey we learn was instituted immediately after the events of 1746; and probably at the suggestion of William duke of Cumberland. The northern Highlands were then scarcely accessible, and the disadvantage of being ignorant of their fastnesses and privacies, had been severely felt on recent occurrences: for here the Pretender had set up his standard, and mustered his adherents, while the British parliament, then sitting, was so little aware of his motions, that some of

* Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 247.

its members demonstrated in set speeches of great length, wit, and argument, the absolute impossibility of his presence in those parts; and they ridiculed the imbecility of ministers, in giving credence to such idle rumours. This survey, however, was commenced; and, progressively, it embraced the whole north of Scotland: the number of engineers was increased; the summer months were spent in the field, under tents, and the winter was occupied at Edinburgh, in combining the labours of the preceding part of the year, into one whole. "The instruments used in this survey were plain Theodolites, 7 inches diameter: with common sights, unfurnished with telescopes." In 1752 the Highlands being surveyed, it was determined to extend the operation over the south of Scotland also. A fair copy of the northern part was made; and the grounds and mountains were shaded in a capital style, by Mr. Paul Sandby; whose talents as a landscape draughtsman have long been in high estimation. The survey of the southern part though executed, remained undiscovered, till after Mr. A. had partly engraved those districts from other authorities: but Gen. Sir David Dundas, who in early life had been employed on the work, not only affirmed its existence, but happily discovered the originals safely deposited in the royal library in the same two boxes which he had delivered to His Majesty in person, in 1793.

Our readers will naturally suppose, that now all difficulties were over; but not so: to satisfy a real geographer, the accuracy of this survey itself was to be proved; for, in the course of years during which it was making, the magnetic variation of the compass (on the bearing of which the whole construction depended) had varied. In one year, the bearing between Edinburgh castle and Glasgow bridge (now the middle bridge) was N. W. and S. E. $79^{\circ} 15'$ (i. e. N. $79^{\circ} 15'$ W. and S. $79^{\circ} 15'$ E. by compass) the linear distance 214,000 feet. Yet another year gave the same bearing N. W. and S. E. $79^{\circ} 30'$: linear distance 214,150 feet. The variation increased *westerly*, about $20''$ in the last century, or $12'$ yearly. Mr. Arrowsmith next verified the positions of several places; as Hawkhill, near Edinburgh; Glasgow, Aberdeen, &c. by modern observations: and adjust-

ed the positions of other places from the most authentic maps he could procure: of which he gives a history; and a list of the published and unpublished, at the close of his work. He had also assistance from several proprietors, who communicated surveys of their own islands, with a very commendable liberality of spirit.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. A. states a degree of the earth's surface as deduced from the measurement of several degrees lately made in France and Spain, and reduced to English measure by Mr. John Crosley, as follows:

| Degree of the Meridian. | Length in English feet. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| At the Equator..... | 362,907,06 |
| Latitude 45° | 364,546,30 |
| Latitude $51^{\circ} 40'$ | 365,244 |
| Mean Degree..... | 365,375 |

The first two are by the French measurement: the third is by Col. Mudge: the mean is by Bouguer; and was adopted by Gen. Roy. $69^{\circ} 15'$ may be taken for the common measure of a degree of latitude on the meridian, in English miles.

The Scottish foot is to the English foot as 1000 to 970: the Scottish mile is to the English mile as 1000 to 887: the Scottish acre is to the English acre as 1000 to 787. These notes it may be useful to recollect.

It is not possible that the public, unacquainted as the generality, even of the learned, are, with the cost of apparatus for study, should be able to form any estimate of the expences attending the execution of this map; and our readers will probably be surprised to learn that "before Mr. A. was in possession of the first impression of 500 copies, he had expended in copper, engraving, paper, printing and colouring £2050!—add to this, what the Commissioners for Highland roads and bridges paid for copying the military survey, and for reducing their own road plans." Mr. A. concludes his account, with thanks to his patrons and friends.

Annexed is a map, on the same scale as that of Scotland, of the Orkney and the Shetland islands: the *Ultima Thulé* of the British dominions. Materials to render this production perfect, were not to be obtained: the islands are nevertheless, *almost* complete.

As the variation of the magnetic needle is a subject of great curiosity; and as it appears to have reached its greatest wes-

terly extent, and now to be stationary, soon perhaps to be retrograde, we shall record a few observations, for future comparison.

| Place. | D. | M. | Year. |
|--------------------------|----|----|-------|
| Edinburgh..... | 6 | 0 | 1681 |
| Aberdeen..... | 6 | 30 | to |
| Shetland..... | 7 | 0 | 1688 |
| Scotland in general..... | 19 | 0 | 1755 |
| Edinburgh lat. 55° 58'.. | 22 | 10 | 1771 |
| Shetland..... | 26 | 0 | 1796 |
| Aberbrothick..... | 27 | 10 | 1800 |
| Glasgow..... | 27 | 34 | 1805 |
| Aberdeen..... | 26 | 8 | 1805 |
| Ayr..... | 28 | 45 | 1806 |
| Somerset House..... | 23 | 39 | 1790 |
| London..... | 24 | 2 | 1800 |
| | 24 | 10 | 1808 |

By comparing these periods, we find, that the yearly increase observed at Somerset House was, from 1790 to 1800, at the rate of 2' 3": but, from 1800 to 1808, the yearly increase was, only 1' and this retardation of increase, seems to be preparatory to a cessation of progress; which may be expected to introduce an easterly movement.

We commend the frankness of an ingenious and studious geographer, as exemplified in this Memoir (which is not the first of the kind; as Mr. A. in 1794 published "a Companion to his Map of the World," in which he introduced information of a similar nature) to the imitation of his brethren. Science would gain by it essentially, in a few years; and every judicious lover of his art, will feel a pleasure in contributing to so pleasing a consequence, especially considering of what immense importance a correct knowledge of the coast *must* be, to a nation so commercial and adventurous as Britain.

Elements of Art, a Poem; in six Cantos; with Notes and a Preface, including Strictures on the State of the Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste. By Martin Archer Shee, R.A. 8vo. pp. 428. Price 13s. Miller, London, 1809.

THE regions of imagination differ so completely from the humble possessions of common sense, that it is extremely difficult for the man of fancy to meet the man of fact on common ground. Poets and painters conversant with fiction, and practiced in a language and manners of

their own, are incessantly wondering that nobody can understand them; and they blame even to crimination the dull dolts who find difficulties in comprehending all they intend to express, at a word, or a wink. Their talents, their feelings are inspirations:—where then is the wonder that the uninspired do not participate in them?—They are peculiar to the select few: how then should the unfavoured mass share in their energies? To accuse the great body of mankind of insensibility to principles and productions which they have no powers to appreciate, and which it is no part of their duty to investigate, is paying but little respect to the natural order of things. We are well known friends to the Arts: but we cannot wish that all the suggestions of the active fancies of their professors were complied with. We are never better pleased than to see merit rewarded; but if every artist were rewarded according to his own opinion of his own merit, we apprehend the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find his powers fail him in attempting to supply the ways and means. We must take our ideas of life from what the world at large presents: any man, beside an artist, may seclude himself in his closet, and indulge a reverie of wishes: but his wishes will not change the course of the seasons, nor the state of the weather for a single day, or for a single hour. His imagination may transport himself into regions of sunshine; but if it hail, or rain out of doors, it will continue hailing or raining, notwithstanding his "fine phrensy" and mental creations. By what right does he, then, censure those, who stand exposed to "the pelting of the pitiless storm," for their inattention to his lucubrations? Will his ideal fire warm them? Will the emanations and irradiations of his genius direct them through the dark days of life, or guide them over the stepping stones of a bog, or even of a kennel? At this period, when Arms are, unhappily, the occupation of the world around us, can the Arts, the offspring, and fondlings of peace, expect to be patronized, as if all were quiet? Is it the duty of our statesmen to build hundred gun ships, or to commission fine pictures, with the national money? On which depends our safety? and which is most essential to the preservation of the other? If this little island escape the desolation threat-

ened it by the tyrant of Europe; it may, in happier times, employ and patronize the arts; but if it divert for a moment that attention which is demanded by circumstances distressing, yet inevitable, what shall make it amends for the calamities that would immediately overwhelm Britain and Britons? We are, nevertheless, of opinion, that the Arts are not disregarded among us, to the extent supposed by Mr. Shee: we see every year a surprising quantity of productions: at whose expence are they created? Have not the authors of them, opportunities by these very articles of manifesting as much merit as they choose, or as they are able? or must every artist who thinks proper to put himself forward in his profession, have just that specific opportunity of shewing his talents to advantage made for him, in which he thinks he could excel? Must every painter who flatters himself he has talents for history painting have a palace erected, in which to shew his powers in grand compositions? Are artists aware of the hazard a nobleman runs in committing great works, permanent works, to genius, itself, until mature, and established? Has not our legislature erected more statues, and other honours, to illustrious men within the last twenty years, than had been witnessed by centuries before? And what has the nation got for its money? Statues of British warriors in *Roman* costume; repetitions of *Heathen* divinities in christian Churches: ponderous masses of ——— but we pursue this thought no further. Will any competent judge affirm that the opportunities afforded by the Shakespeare gallery, by Bowyer's History of England, by Macklin's Bible, &c. were adequately improved by the artists? Were the pictures respectively worth the money paid for them? They were not: many of them were slight and slovenly, well-finished drawings would have answered their purposes better. The artists then degraded themselves by negligence; they must long continue to feel the effects of their want of spirit. If they say, the War ruined those undertakings, then let them relieve the British public from the imputation of indifference to national merit, and vent their execrations on the war, and the Corsican who inflames it.

In a work like this of Mr. Shee's, which we have read with all the attention

the notes would permit, we are sorry to find too many reflections, the tone of which appears to us to be unjustly severe against the public. Among the great number of patrons required by a great number of artists, some will be fribbles and coxcombs, they will affect a knowledge that they do not possess, and the most ignorant will be the most talkative. Never will such characters be banished from the realms of taste: but all are not such: there are judicious and worthy men, among those who encourage art,—and we suppose, in as great a proportion now, as at any time whatever.

Neither do we think that merit capable of supporting examination is (frequently) wholly lost at our exhibitions. Mr. Shee's admission that "Wilkie was known in a week," refutes the assertion. We deny that "Wilson's pictures were overlooked" in the rooms. We know, that several patrons offered themselves to Barry: but, a man who could not keep as friends, those from whom he had received continued favours, was not likely to convert occasional offers of service into efficient protection. The man who turned the Duke of Norfolk out of his house, at his first visit, might thank himself if other noblemen stood aloof.—Mr. Shee is so sensible of the practical truth of these principles, that he fairly ascribes the little general estimation of the Arts, in this country, to want of dignity (he might have added, morals) in the artist. "How," says he, "can we be persuaded to respect those who do not appear to respect themselves? How shall we induce Society to honour a profession which many of those who practice it are willing to degrade?"

From these reflections our readers will perceive that we dissent from much of this writer's performance, but are not, therefore, unwilling to do justice to its merits; and we shall readily allow that these are in our opinion considerable.

Mr. S. published a former work, as a kind of specimen of the present. That was, deservedly, well received by the public. The present we doubt not will find equal favour. It contains many excellent precepts, delivered in verses that might safely be owned by a professor of poetry, rather than of painting. Our author writes with fire, and imagination: his versification is that of a good ear, and

of a *practised* writer. Of this our readers will be enabled to judge from the following specimens. The young artist is thus advised by Mr. S.

Ply then, the bright port-crayon, till you find
Correctness with facility combined :

Till the firm outline flows at your command,
And forms become familiar to your hand,
Nor idly fear, should youthful ardour fire,
To seize the palette, and in oil aspire.
The pencil plunge in nature's richest dyes,
And glowing bid the gay creation rise.
Design, the grammar of the Muse, may claim
High rank amidst the rudiments of Fame;
But still the pencil plays the nobler part,
For painting is the language of your art.
Congenial studies blend without abuse,
And, pleased, to mutual benefit conduce;
Associates best attain their several ends,
And artful hide each other's faults, like friends.

Nor idly fear, should youthful ardour fire.]
—If it were not the business of precept to deliver only such opinions as are just and true, without reference to local or temporary circumstances, the relative importance of drawing, might, with peculiar propriety, be more highly estimated, and more strongly insisted upon in the present state of the English School. It must be confessed, that correctness of design is not the most prominent characteristic of British Art. Devoted to the merits of colouring, *chiaro-oscuro*, and style, in which our painters are at present unrivalled, we quietly give up the palm of Academical superiority to our competitors, and seem by no means aware of the importance of the concession. Some of our greatest painters have acknowledged, and indeed exemplified, their want of Academical skill: Reynolds laments in his Discourses, this defect in his education as an Artist; and though the vigour of his unrivalled pencil, in the other parts of his art, counterbalanced its weakness in this respect, yet, he himself was fully sensible of the inconvenience which resulted from it, and has warned us in his precepts as well as his example. The fault which even his splendours could not wholly conceal or excuse, must be as conspicuous as unpardonable in minor powers. It does not appear however, that we are advancing to a purer taste of design; or that we exert ourselves sufficiently, to supply what we want of his excellence, by those merits which are perhaps, more within our reach; and unless measures be adopted to give a new impulse to the studies of the pupils who attend in our great school of Art, there is reason to apprehend, that the rising race of artists may degenerate from the present, as well as the

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past, and exhibit the defects without the merits of their predecessors.

The prevalence of portrait painting appears to have considerable influence in producing this general inattention to the merits of design; the great expense also, which attends the most economical establishment, co-operates powerfully to the same effect. There is no study which requires a longer period of application, unproductive in a pecuniary view, than that of painting; and there are perhaps, no students worse prepared to encounter such a course than those who usually undertake it. The young votary of taste has commonly more genius than money; hence he is obliged to pursue the *trade*, before he has had time to acquire the *art* of painting, and to commence business without capital or credit:

“Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere.”
The power of taking a likeness once attained, the young painter sets up for himself, and carries on the manufactory of faces without much inconvenience from his academical deficiencies: but, when the spring of his ambition, at length relieved from the pressure of necessity, impels him to nobler efforts, he finds too late, that he has neglected the only means which would have enabled him to exercise his fancy, or establish his fame.

The French Painter remains longer in the Academy; and consequently, becomes more skilled in those parts of his art which are to be acquired there. He has more respect for the merits of design, and therefore studies them with more attention. He finds but little opportunity or temptation to turn his talents to portrait painting, and from his habits and situation, has less occasion to resort to it as a means of subsistence. All his prospects therefore, are essentially dependant on his elementary knowledge, and demand a continued course of academical application. His pencil is commonly employed in works of imagination; on subjects of Poetry and History; in which deformity cannot be sanctioned by fashion, nor incorrectness excused by caprice: in which the tailor cannot officiate in aid of the anatomist; nor imbecility take shelter from the critic, under cover of a coat and waistcoat. He must, in short, draw the figure well, or he can do nothing.

In the French School therefore, the port-crayon supercedes the pencil; they become designers rather than painters. In the English School the pencil triumphs, and the process is reversed. They are more theoretical—we are more practical; they shew more science in the foundation—we more skill in the superstructure; the vigour of their design is impaired by the feebleness of their execution—the vigour of our execution suffers in the feebleness of our design: they have more Art—we have more Nature; they look to the Roman School—we follow the Venetian;

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and it must be confessed, that their aim is the higher, though it may be admitted that our's is the more successful.

The practice of portrait painting however, though it tends to divert our artists from the nobler pursuit of history, is not unproductive of advantage. If it is unfavourable to purity of design, it is the best school of colouring. The continual intercourse with nature, which it occasions, produces a power and truth of imitation, a richness, vigour, and variety of execution, which are rarely attained by any other means. What the portrait painter can do, he generally does better than any other artist. The necessity of giving interest to a single figure compels him to a punctilious accuracy, and refinement of effect, seldom displayed in larger compositions. He supplies by his execution the defect of his materials; and often invests vulgarity and deformity with a charm, which makes us forget the imperfections of the subject in the art with which it is represented.

This long note (which, by the bye, almost smothers the text) contains much truth. Foreign artists are usually much better grounded in the *grammar* of their art. The comparison ought not to continue to our disadvantage.

In a note at the close of the first canto Mr. S. complains of "the true John Bull, (who is often found among those whose rank forbids us to class them with the vulgar) who thinks it a duty of public spirit to set his face against all outlandish refinements, and is proud to prefer a ballad to a bravura; or the humours of Hogarth to the sublimities of Michael Angelo." Now, we must be allowed to relieve John Bull from a part at least, of this censure. For, supposing that, (as was the case formerly) the public could be pleased with nothing but *foreign* productions, what would this British artist say? and how would he exclaim on the indignity done to national genius, by the want of patronage? Moreover, we think there can be *no comparison* fairly instituted between Hogarth and Michael Angelo: if each is excellent in his line, why may not both be equally admired, though for different qualities?

Mr. S. recommends a judicious course of study to the young painter: enlarges with great feeling on the beauties of the antique: discriminates the usefulness of the antique to a painter, and guards against abuse. He seems inclined to decide *against* the ancient painters, as being in merit not equal to the sculptors. Certainly we

have no specimens remaining in proof of their equality; nor have we hopes of any, for we know the materials they used were of a perishable nature, they were also alterable, by time and accident. Yet, if we subtract a dozen or a score of statues, would the remaining mass lead us to think so highly as we now do of ancient sculpture?—The analogy of this argument remains unshaken in favour of the painters.

Notwithstanding the robberies of Buonaparte, Italy still has its attractions: and Mr. S. advises his student to inspect them. We shall be glad when the time is come that he may avail himself in safety of this advice. We know that acquaintance with the prevailing manners of the different schools of art is of great advantage to a mind intent on acquiring merit for future service.

We are not convinced that Sir Joshua Reynolds was "cast by fate upon a *cheerless* age:" and that in his days "each sad muse, was unsheltered, and unfed:"—this cant disgraces the artist; yet, of the services done by that painter to art, none can be more sensible than we are. We extract Mr. Shee's tribute to his honour.

To portrait giving action, ease, and air,
He put the soul in full possession there:
For tho' fantastic Fashion, in his day,
O'er outraged Nature held unseemly sway,
Disfiguring Beauty, and distorting Grace,
Till man out-ridiculed the monkey race;
Beneath his eye abash'd, the monster sought
To soften each gross feature as he wrought,
While thro' each awkward transformation traced,
He bound the Proteus in the spells of Taste.
Pride of his time! in painting's low decay,
His Genius rising still prolong'd the day,
Beam'd o'er the darken'd scene of Art, and shed
A needful glory round Britannia's head:
For long enshrouded in the night of Taste,
Remote and rude, a mere commercial waste,
She lay obscure, in Europe's scornful eye,
Convicted of a cold and cloudy sky;
Till Reynolds poured his lustre, and display'd
Her cliffs refulgent rising from the shade.

Tho' long the sceptre of his Art he held,
And justly sway'd where he so much excell'd,
No vain pretender of his time was known
To doubt his title, or dispute his throne;
So bright his merits in their eyes appear'd,
E'en they who best could rival, most rever'd.
The school he form'd, their founder's taste sustain,
And triumph in the trophies of his reign;

Like feudal lords, our minor rights we claim,
But join in homage to his higher fame;
Confess our vassalage of Art, and prove
The sov'reign's glory in the subjects' love.
In him ambition's purest passion glow'd,
And sought no wreaths but those good sense be-
stow'd;

He scorn'd the poor, stale artifice that lays
The trap of eccentricity for praise;
The quack's credentials still where dulness rules!
The coxcomb's bait to catch the fry of fools!
With candour fraught, yet free without offence,
The mildest manners, and the strongest sense;
The best example, and the brightest rule,
His life a lesson, and his art a school,
Behold him run his radiant course, and claim
Thro' half an age an undisputed fame!
Still to the last, maintain his proudest height,
Nor drop one feather in so bold a flight.
But Fate at length, with darker aspect frown'd,
And sent a shaft that brought him to the ground;
Struck to the last, maintain his proudest height,
And shut him out the paradise of Art: *
Obscur'd at length the sky so long serene,
And cast in shades of night his closing scene.

In Leo thus, when Sol refulgent reigns,
And Summer fervours scorch the panting plains;
Nor mists appear, nor exhalations rise,
To dull the dazzling radiance of the skies,
Till downward verging in his course divine,
A milder lustre marks the day's decline,
Ascending slow, an earthy vapour shrouds
His parting splendours, and he sets in clouds.

That our poet occasionally shoots the
shafts of satire with vigour, is manifest
from his censure of those who affect
an intelligence of art which they do not
possess.

But lo! with all Italia's honours graced,
The travell'd Artist from the tour of Taste,
Triumphant comes, in conscious pride to raise
Our vulgar wonder, and unvalued praise.
Painters and critics lacker'd o'er at Rome,
In gloss of Taste are sure to shine at home;
On Tiber's banks have they but pass'd a week,
They ever after rave of the antique,
In loud delirium Nature's charms disown,
And like Pygmalion, fall in love with stone.
Blockheads or bores abroad, pass current here
As connoisseurs, and all the vain revere.
Couch'd for the cataract of taste, their eyes
No more our coarse unpolish'd merits prize;

* Alluding to the loss of sight which Sir Joshua Reynolds experienced a short time before his death, and which was supposed to have hastened that event, by excluding him from the gratification which he always appeared to derive from the practice of his profession.

Or should perchance, some awkward effort raise,
A gracious smile, they pity while they praise.

Balbuto prates in flippant phrase of Art,
Knows every hand—has every name by heart;
View'd in the Vatican the Pope at prayer,
And counted all the priests and pictures there;
Has traversed temples, theatres, and halls,
And wept o'er fading frescos on their walls;
Nay peep'd into Pompeii, 'tis averr'd,
And witness'd all the wonders there interr'd,
Nor fail'd, while pensive 'midst the shatter'd store,
To find some fragments for his native shore,
Some precious relics from the wreck of Rome,
To soothe the cognoscenti rage at home.
Of picture history too, his head's a hoard,
Beyond a dealer's erudition stored;
Familiar with each cabinet of note,
There's not a catalogue but he can quote!
Could shew the nail on which hung each *chef*
d'œuvre,

Now placed with Europe's plunder in the Louvre:
The antiquarian to the artist joins,
The very oracle of gems and coins!
In short, no pen such merits can impart,
Balbuto's skill'd in all things—but his Art;
Yet hear his words! you'll swear Apelles speaks,
Inspired with all the science of the Greeks;
Or Titian's self, dispatch'd from heav'n in haste,
To shew his *secret* to the world of Taste.
His works indeed, a different story tell,
And prove 'tis not by talking we excel.*

We could with pleasure transcribe other
passages from this poem. The advice it
gives well deserves the attention of rising
artists: and the concluding sentiments we
recommend to every votary of the Graphic
Muse.

To rule the breast, from vulgar bliss refined,
To touch with purer joy the polish'd mind;
To lead the eye to Nature, and unfold
What wonders there, the favour'd few behold;
To check in man the animal's offence,
And lure the grovelling from the sty of sense;
To charms that Fancy flings o'er life's dull waste,
That beam from Beauty, and abound in Taste.
Be these your aims, ye sons of Art! be these
Your hopes to prosper, and your means to please;
With generous ardour let your genius glow,
To leave some trophy of your fame below;
In patriot toils, your country's raptures raise,
Promote her glory, and extort her praise;
Deserve her love, and if she slight your claim,
Be your's the consolation—her's the shame!

The omissions in this poem, of precepts
connected with several departments of

* *Disposuiumque typum non lingua pinxit*
Apelles.

art, are considerable. Mr. Shee must be aware, that paintings intended to decorate our churches and chapels are taken from scripture history. It would, therefore, have well become him had he censured some of those gross errors, not to call them *impossibilities*, which pass by tradition among artists. Why must Moses have horns (whether of *rays* of light, or goat's horns, as in Michael Angelo's famous statue) issuing from his forehead? Why must the Magi be *kings*, and one of them a *negro*, in this Protestant country? Why must St. Paul, struck down before Damascus, always be clad in Roman armour? A recommendation to study the costume of Judea, might have had its weight from our author's pen. We are hardly satisfied with his coolness toward the mechanical practice of the art:—That painter is not completely master of his profession, who does not know how to clean and repair the performance of a great master: yet we believe that many noblemen and gentlemen, admirers and patrons of art, who have had occasion to employ artists of talent, in such (to them important) services, have also had occasion to regret their deficiency in this department of skill. But, since we agree in the main, with Mr. Shee's principles, and trust his labours will essentially promote the interest of Art, we shall not suffer trifles to withhold our willing commendation of his performance.

Observations on various Passages of Scripture, &c. originally compiled by the Rev. Thomas Harmer, from Relations incidentally mentioned in Voyages and Travels into the East. With a new Arrangement, many important Additions, and innumerable Corrections. By Adam Clarke, L. L. D. 4. vols. 8vo. Price 40s. Johnson, London, 1808.

THE character of Mr. Harmer's work, and the advantages to be derived from it, have long been fixed, in the judgment of the learned and intelligent. Biblical criticism has derived from his labours much and valuable assistance. — Those who wish to possess knowledge beyond that of mere words, will apply to the volumes of this ingenious commentator; where they not seldom will meet

with satisfaction. We are not now, therefore, to submit an opinion on the merit of this performance; but to report on the present edition of it, and to describe the plan pursued by the present editor for its improvement.

Dr. Clarke is well known as an eminent oriental scholar; and a man who declines no labour to answer the purposes of intelligent instruction. His present public appointments are proofs of the esteem in which his talents are held. But, the work now under consideration was begun before his present station was fixed: indeed, he had completed an edition of it, except one sheet and the Index, when the whole was consumed by fire at the printing-office. Those only who have experienced a similar misfortune can estimate such a loss. The Dr. however resumed his task, and the public will now reap the benefit of his firmness of mind, as well as his critical skill.

The work opens with a preface by Dr. C. Mr. Harmer's prefaces to his editions follow. We believe we are justified in correcting Dr. C. as to the editions formerly printed. We have some doubts whether that which was *wholly consumed* at Mr. Gillett's, before it was finished, can properly be called an edition, since no copy of it was saved; but, we understand that Mr. Johnson caused a small edition to be printed, after the death of Mr. Harmer (who lived to see *two* editions), so that the present is truly the *fourth*, though not according to Dr. C's enumeration.

The volumes having been published originally at separate periods, the subsequent Observations were removed too far from articles of the same description, comprized in the earlier parts. This Dr. C. has remedied, and has brought together the whole of what belongs to one subject; which certainly will be found an improvement of no small accommodation to the reader. A copy of Mr. Harmer's work, which had belonged to the late Dr. Russell, well known for his publications relating to the East, having fallen into the hands of Dr. C. it has contributed to the value of this edition; sometimes by confirmation of Mr. H's suggestions: and sometimes by further elucidation of various subjects. — The Dr. has added the terms of the originals, whether in Hebrew, or in Greek: with appropriate quotations from

Arabic and Persian authors, and a few extracts from Parkhurst.

A very pleasing portrait of Mr. Harmer is prefixed: an outline of the famous Prenestine pavement is also given. We observe, however, an unaccountable silence in the editor concerning those modern productions, the contents of which are precisely adapted to add value to his work. Several particulars are left undetermined, which a few words from Bruce would have explained. The splendid plates of Cassas are unnoticed; though some of them contain representations of the very articles under discussion. The works of d'Ohsson, on the Turkish Empire; of Denon, on Egypt; the labours of the Institute while at Cairo; of our own officers who have favoured us with their remarks on Egypt, during the memorable British campaign in that country: those of Mr. Daniel, distinguished for his interesting representations of East Indian subjects, and other sources of appropriate information, are neglected; and—(what is still more surprising) so is the work which has at least emulated Mr. Harmer; we mean, the Fragments annexed to the late edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible. References to these, and other recent publications, would have been of essential service; but, as the Dr. may reply, that he only intended a new edition of Mr. Harmer, restrictively, we must be silent with respect to improvements which he did not intend, or announce to his purchasers.

We shall now proceed to exemplify in a few specimens the nature of the notes annexed by the editor.

Mr. Harmer observes,

Midsummer, though clear and unclouded, is no just representation of a state of pleasantness: for this we have not only the decisive authority of natural historians, but even grammarians derive the word קָץ which signifies *summer*, from a root which points out the troublesomeness of its heats.*

Dr. C. adds: it seems more consistent with the nature of the *time*, and the genius of the Hebrew language, to deduce it from קָץ *yakals*, to awake, to recover from a state of inactivity; in opposition to חֶרֶף *chereph*, the winter, or time of *stripping*, because

* Kutz, tædio affici fortè quod tum ho mines nonnihil molestiâ afficiantur ob Calorem Solis, says Bythner in his *Lyra*, p. 175.

nature seems then to put off its gay clothing, which is *reassumed* in the spring and summer, when the vegetable principle is *awakened* by the genial heat of the sun.—EDIT.

Parkhurst, from whom this derivation is borrowed, includes in the term “both *spring* and *summer* :” certainly spring is that season of the year in which nature *awakes* : but we cannot attribute *drought* to spring : that particular must characterize a time long after nature has been awakened. Mr. Harmer's idea therefore continues to deserve attention.

The following are additions to our stock of information. Speaking of tents, Mr. Harmer finds a difficulty in allowing the *black* tents of the Arabs to be beautiful.

Not only authors that have never seen an Arab tent supposed they were the reverse of beautiful, but Thevenot, who saw many of them, gives us to understand he thought them ugly; and they that attend to that circumstance of their being made of the same materials as our coal-sacks, will wonder at Dr. Shaw's taste, who seems to have thought them very pleasing to the eye*.

It appears that all the tents of the Eastern nations are not *black*, nor are they all made of *black goats-skin* : among the Mamelukes they are of *cloth* often, and highly ornamented. A particular friend of mine (Lieut. Browne, of the Royal Navy,) brought a whole Mameluke tent, poles, cords and all, home with him from the late Egyptian expedition. It is of strong *sail cloth*, of a *leadén hue*, but ornamented with *painting*. Mr. Jackson, in his overland journey from India, on his entering the Tigris, in the place where the river Hie joins with it, near a small town called Coote, fell in with a Turkish encampment, pitched on the western bank of the river, which appeared to him beautiful, some of the tents being *red*, others *green*, and some *white*. P. 75. EDIT.

We are persuaded, nevertheless, that (in sense and construction) the passage intended to be illustrated, Cant. 1. 5, should be read “I am black as tents of Kedar”—“but comely as the tent-curtains of Solomon” which the reader may,

* On this observation Dr. Russell, in a MS. note, makes the following remark: “there is no inconsistency here: in traversing neglected plains, or looking from the declivity of a neighbouring hill, an Arab encampment, notwithstanding the colour of the tents, diversifies the prospect, and is far from being an unpleasing object. *Black*, indeed, affords a kind of relief to the eye, fatigued with the blaze of day, and the hot reflection from the ground.”—EDIT.

if he please, suppose to be made of black satin, or velvet: what is more handsome?

Mr. Harmer criticises Dr. Doddridge by saying:

"I doubt therefore a late very ingenious and learned, as well as lively, writer was mistaken, in supposing the occasion of our Lord's comparing himself to a vine might be his standing "near a window, or in some court by the side of the house, where the sight of a vine might suggest this beautiful simile;" to which, after referring to Ps. cxxviii. 3, he adds, "that circumstance was, no doubt, common in Judea, which abounded with the finest grapes:" and I am apprehensive that this is an additional proof of the necessity of attending to the customs of the East, when we would explain the Scriptures."

The whole of this critique upon Doddridge is set aside by the following note from Dr. Russell: "It is very common to cover the stairs leading to the upper apartments of the harem with vines. And they have often a lattice-work of wood raised against the dead walls, for a vine or other shrub to crawl upon." This note I consider invaluable, as it fully explains the beautiful metaphor in Psalm cxxviii, with which Mr. Harmer is so unnecessarily hampered—EDIT.

Kinchi is perfectly correct; and it is by his exposition alone that the true sense of that most elegant and expressive metaphor can be found out. Dr. Russell has proved this fully by shewing that vines are actually planted in the houses, and cover the stairs leading to the upper apartments of the harem: and he observes farther, in confirmation of what Kinchi has said, *the vine alone of all trees can be planted in a house*. "That this is generally true, if fruit-bearing trees be intended, as the vine is almost the only fruit-tree which is planted in the houses: pomegranates are another." Nor does Mr. Harmer's criticism on the word יָרֵךְ *yarek*, either convince or satisfy me: I know not one place in the Hebrew Bible where it can be fairly interpreted *inner apartment*; it means simply a *side*, or any thing that may be denominated *lateral length*: hence it signifies the *thigh* or *thigh-bone* of a man, and is used Exod. xxv. 31, for the *long shaft* or *central stem* of the golden candlestick. EDIT.

We coincide in opinion with Dr. Russell and the editor: but that is not all; for, in the Psalmist's simile, we would include the idea of Milton, of the feeble but fruitful vine, married to her supporting consort.

Mr. Harmer having described certain donations of water to travellers in the East, as lively illustrations of the passage

in which our Lord speaks of the "giving a cup of cold water, to his disciples," Dr. C. subjoins in a note:

I may be allowed to add here, from the most authentic information, that in India the Hindoos go sometimes a great way to fetch water, and then boil it that it may not be hurtful to travellers who are hot; and after this stand from morning till night in some great road where there is neither pit nor rivulet, and offer it *in honour of their gods* to be drunk by the passengers. This necessary work of charity in these hot countries seems to have been practised among the more pious and humane Jews; and our Lord assures them, that if they do this *in his name*, they shall not lose their reward. This one circumstance of the Hindoos offering the water to the fatigued passengers *in honour of their gods*, is a better illustration of our Lord's words, than all the collections of Mr. Harmer on the subject.—See the Asiatic Miscellany, vol. 2, p. 142. 4to. Calcutta, 1786.

We also remark a neat and ingenious thought on a passage of Scripture, which we presume will be new to many of our readers; the editor adds the following note, to his author's account of the use of shells as drinking vessels.

Cups of the most beautiful appearance and ornamented in the most costly manner are formed out of the *Nautilus*. Such drinking vessels are frequent in China and elsewhere. Perhaps to such beautiful vessels as these, containing the most costly liquor, the Apostle alludes 2 Cor. iv. 7. ἐχόμεν δὲ τοῦ θησαυροῦ τούτου ἐν σπράκινοις σκευαῖς. *We have this treasure in earthen vessels, literally vessels made of shell, that the excellency of the power might be of God and not of us.* The shell, the body, is beautiful, though frail; the treasure, the light and grace of CHRIST, is very glorious; but the power of God, by which the light is kept burning and the body preserved from death, infinitely surpasses all.

We have thought that the Apostle rather alludes to some *degrading* property of these vessels, brittleness perhaps, not to any beauty of form or matter. The rudest kind of lamps might be made of shells, originally. We have some remaining in the *form of shells*, though of pottery ware. By their coarse workmanship they appear to have been used by the lower classes of people.

We formerly alluded to the *manger* in which the infant Jesus was laid (Comp. Panorama, Vol. V, p. 462, &c.) and we readily avail ourselves of the information communicated by Dr. Russell, that *man-*

gers are not used in the East.—But, we do not so readily admit that the same word should be used to express both a *stable* and a *stone trough*: we therefore refer to our former article, as possessing superior probability, with regard to the facts of that history.

Dr. Russell (in a MS. note on this place) supplies Sir J. Chardin's defect: "Mangers like those in England the Eastern people have not, for they have no hay; but in their stables *they have stone troughs, in which they lay the fodder*. When they tie down their horses in the court-yard, or *campagnia*, they use sacks." In such a place, our blessed LORD must certainly have been laid; but for this conjecture there is no necessity, as the original word, *φάτνη*, signifies not only a manger, but a *stable* also, and in this sense alone I am persuaded it should be understood in the text. *And she brought forth her Son, her first-born, and rolled him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in the φάτνη*, (in the stable,) because there was no room for him in the inn, Luke, ii. 7. *Res ipsa loquitur*: they were obliged to lodge in the stable, because the inn was full before they arrived. EDIT.

But, the whole of the editor's additions is not confined to annotation, he has also favoured us with a few original Observations; the following will be thought curious, as illustrating an instance of oriental manners.

Lamentations of the Family of Houssain.

The passionate excess to which lamentations for deceased relatives are carried among the Asiatics will appear still further by the following extract from the Tanzea, or lamentations of the family of Houssain,* who annually lament his death, or, as they

* *Houssain* was the son of *Alee*, and married *Fatima*, the daughter of *Mohammed*. Being persecuted by *Yezid*, who usurped the *Khalifat*, endeavouring to escape from *Mecca* to *Coufah*, whither he was invited by the inhabitants, he was intercepted in the plain of *Kerbela*, with 72 of his children and relations, by *Obedalla*, one of the generals of the usurper *Yezid*, and cut to pieces. This happened the 10th day of the month *Mohorrum*, the 61st year of the *Hijreh*. This murder was the foundation of that implacable enmity which subsists between the *Omniades* and *Abassides* to the present day. From the 1st to the 10th of this month, which answers to our October, the Persians observe a solemn mourning for the death of these two *Imans*, *Houssain* and *Hussen*.

term it, *martyrdom*, during the *Mohorrum*, or ninth month of the Mohammedan year:

"It is related, that upon the death of the *Iman** (on whom be peace!) his faithful horse, *Zu al Jinnah*,† remained near the body of his master in the utmost affliction, permitting no one to approach: and whosoever attempted to lay hold of him, he instantly repelled by his heels and teeth.

"When the infidels saw this they retired to a distance, and pierced his body with a shower of arrows. Unable to sustain this attack, he threw himself upon the ground, and rolled in the dust, mingling his own blood with that of the *Iman*. Then rising up, he made to the tents where the weeping family of his master remained.

"On his arrival, he began to neigh vehemently; and those within, hearing the sound of his well known voice, immediately rushed forth, hoping once more to see their beloved patron return. But, alas! O misfortune! they perceived the faithful *Zu al Jinnah* pierced with wounds, and covered with blood. At this sight the whole family set up a loud lamentation. And first, the Lady *Zineb*;‡ barefooted, and with disheveled hair, rushed forth from the tents, and fell at the feet of the horse *Zu al Jinnah*, and thus addressed him:—

"O horse! what hast thou done with my beloved brother? Where is the light of the prophet *Mohammed Mustafah*? Wherefore hast thou returned alone from the battle?

METRE.

Say, O horse, where is the son of *Mortaz Alee* §?

Where is the martyr of *Kerbelaie* ||?

Whither is fled my comfort, my support?

The favour'd of God, whither is he fled?

After her came the youth *Zeen ul Abedeen*¶ (upon whom be peace!) at that time he laboured under a dangerous fever: but regardless of any thing but his grief, he threw his arms about the neck of the horse *Zu al Jinnah*, still bleeding from the wounds received in the battle, and thus in passionate exclamations he addressed him:—

* *Iman*, sovereign successor of *Mohammed* in things religious and civil.

† *Zu al Jinnah*, the famous horse on which *Houssain* was mounted when slain in the plains of *Kerbela*.

‡ *Zineb*, *Houssain's* sister.

§ *Mortaz Alee*, (the chosen of God) a surname of *Alee*.

|| *Kerbela*, the place in which *Houssain* and his 72 attendants were slain by *Obedalla*, who surrounded them with 10,000 horse. *Houssain* and his followers fought desperately, and sold their lives at a very high price.

¶ *Zeen ul Abedeen*, the eldest son of *Houssain*.

"O horse! what hast thou done with the prince of religion? What is become of the fragrant flowers of the garden of *Kheen ul Nissa*? § Alas! alas! O misfortune and distress!"

Next came the beauteous *Sekeena*, the daughter of the *Iman*. Pierced with the most poignant anguish, she rushed forth from the tents, and with tears flowing from her eyes, thus addressed the horse *Zu al Jinnah*.

METRE.

O horse stained with blood!

What hast thou done with my father?

That unfortunate, grief-smitten, much-enduring man.

O horse, stain'd with blood!

Where lieth the crown of my delight?

Where lieth the son of Alee, my friend?

My companion—my morning—my evening.

O horse stain'd with blood!

Say, where lieth my father, my father!

Say, where lieth the off-spring of the victorious lion? ||

Say, where lieth the prince of pure religion?

O horse, say whither is the grandson of the prophet gone?

Where is he who is slain by the points of the daggers?

Where is the delight of the unfortunate *Sekeena*?

Where is the *Iman* expiring with thirst?

Where is the father of *Sekeena*?

Where is the bright taper of *Sekeena's* nights?

Where is the support, the comfort of *Sekeena*?

O horse, thou hast pierced with wounds the heart of *Sekeena*?

Thou has borne her father to the field of martyrdom.

Say where is the life's blood of *Fatima*?

Where is the *Iman* beloved of God?

O horse, why is thy body stain'd with blood?

Why is thy saddle in disorder?

Alas! I now remain an unfortunate orphan!

My father, my protector, is no more!—

O horse, stain'd with blood, I am thy sacrifice:

I am the sacrifice to thy bleeding master:

I am the sacrifice to thy overflowing eyes.

O horse, I am the sacrifice to thy dishevelled mane.

Go, O faithful *Zu al Jinnah*! once more return to the field of battle;

Perchance thou may'st restore my father to me.

O my oppressed and unfortunate father, where art thou?

§ *Kheen ul Nissa* (the most excellent of women) *Fatima*, daughter of Mohammed, wife of Alee, and mother of Houssain.

† *Victorious Lion*, Alee, surnamed *Assad Allah*, or the Lion of God.

Wherefore art thou separated from *Sekeena*? Thou wentest forth, alas! in search of water for thy family, expiring with thirst;

But, alas! thou bringest not back consolation to the afflicted.

Return—O return, my father!—our thirst is satisfied.

Without thee nothing can be acceptable.

O God! by the hapless situation of the orphans,

By the grief of the weeping domestics;

Look upon us with the eyes of compassion,

And restore us the prince of the martyrs!

The address of *Sekeena* to the horse of Houssain may to a European reader appear perfectly extravagant; but it is exactly in the eastern manner, and examples of it are very numerous in the poetic and rhetorical works of the Asiatics. The sacred writings also abound with it: so the Prophet Micah, *Arise, contend thou before the mountains, and let the hills hear thy voice. Hear ye, O mountains, the LORD's controversy, and ye strong foundations of the earth; for the LORD hath a controversy with his people, and will plead with Israel.* ch. vi. 2, 3.—And Isaiah, *Howl, O gate! Cry, O city!* ch. xiv. 31. *Howl ye ships of Tarshish, for your strength is laid waste,* ch. xxiii. 14. And Moses, *Give hear, O ye heavens, and I will speak; and hear, O earth, the words of my mouth!* Deut. xxxii. 1. Examples of this kind might be multiplied to any amount; but independently of these references, the Lamentation itself, which is now published for the first time, cannot fail to interest and affect every intelligent reader. EDIT.

These specimens of the editor's communications will be thought favourably of. As may be seen, he does not scruple to dissent from his author: and to propose his own opinion. We consider the religious public as under obligations to him for his services; and to those who are not already in possession of the work, we recommend this edition, as far more convenient for being consulted than those which preceded it. We apprehend that the spirit of inquiry raised by Mr. Harmer's first publication has considerably increased since his time; and that it will continue to increase. We trust, also, that it will be gratified, by fresh communications of knowledge, derived from the countries where the sacred writers were native: by such means we may illustrate many minor articles with which they were familiar, by daily habit; but which, being almost unknown to us, we find extraordinarily perplexing, when we are desirous to understand the text correctly.

Memoirs of an American Lady: with Sketches of Manners and Scenery in America, as they existed Previous to the Revolution. By the Author of "Letters from the Mountains." 2 vols. 12mo. Price 14s. Longman and Co. London, 1808.

THERE is a considerable portion of practical wisdom in these volumes. The necessities of a newly-settled country; the advantages and disadvantages of a state of civil polity, differing little from a state of nature; the manners of those settlers who had transplanted themselves into the new world, with many of their European notions about them; the condition of the native Indians, with the instincts of the animal tribes;—are well portrayed. Mrs. Grant, the author of these recollections of former days, possesses a talent for remark; and she has rendered her descriptions of scenes visited in her youth, more than usually interesting; because she gives us portraits of individuals rather than general description. The principal of these is a worthy couple of the Schuylers, of whom the Lady, known throughout her neighbourhood by the title of "Aunt Schuyler" is drawn at full length, with all the softened touches of affectionate reminiscence. Mrs. G. was taken when very young to America; resided at Albany during the conflict between Britain and France, for the Dominion of the Western world; saw the British Arms triumphant, after many trying reverses; and happily returned to her native land, before the clang of arms which announced the war of the Revolution was actually heard; though not before it was anticipated by all thinking minds, and dreaded by all who had any feelings of gratitude towards the parent state, or of attachment to their native country.

We shall not further analyse these volumes. Their contents may be estimated from the subjoined extracts.

Those who accuse the Indians of want of natural affection, will do well to consider the following instance, in proof to the contrary: those who think virtue consists in controuling the affections, will enter more truly into the character here depicted.

A chief and his brothers were invited by the English to celebrate His Majesty's birth day:

They came accordingly in their best arms and dresses, and assisted at the review, and at a kind of feast given on the occasion, on the outside of the fort. The chief and his brother, who were two fine noble looking men, were invited in to dine with the major and officers. When they arrived, and were seated, the major called for a glass of wine to drink his sovereign's health; this was no sooner done, than the sachem's brother fell lifeless on the floor. They thought it was a fainting fit, and made use of the usual applications to recover him; which, to their extreme surprise, proved ineffectual. His brother looked steadily on while all those means were using; but when convinced of their inefficacy, sat down, drew his mantle over his face, sobbed aloud, and burst into tears. This was an additional wonder. Through the traces of Indian recollection no person had been known to fall suddenly dead without any visible cause, nor any warrior to shed tears. After a pause of deep silence, which no one felt inclined to break, the sachem rose with a collected and dignified air, and thus addressed the witnesses of this affecting incident: "Generous English, misjudge me not; though you have seen me for once a child, in the day of battle you will see a man, who will make the Harons weep blood. I was never thus before. But to me my brother was all. Had he died in battle, no look of mine would change. His nation would honour him, but his foes should lament him. I see sorrow in your countenances; and I know you were not the cause of my brother's death. Why, indeed, should you take away a life that was devoted to you? Generous English, ye mourn for my brother, and I will fight your battles." This assurance of his confidence was very necessary to quiet the minds of his friends; and the concern of the officers was much aggravated by the suspicious circumstances attending his death so immediately after drinking of the wine they had given him. The major ordered this lamented warrior to be interred with great ceremony. A solemn procession, mournful music, the firing of cannon, and all other military honours, evinced his sympathy for the living, and his respect for the dead; and the result of this sad event, in the end, rather tended to strengthen the attachment of those Indians to the British cause.

Poetry may find in this writer's description of the exchange of children, prisoners, taken by the Indians on one side, and the Anglo-Americans on the other, a new subject well suited to her powers, and congenial with her sentiments. The event is uncommon; and the feelings it is calculated to produce are powerful and heart-felt.

Madame Schuyler being deeply interested in the projected exchange, brought about a scheme for having it take place at Albany, which was more central than any other place, and where her influence among the Mohawks could be of use in getting intelligence about the children, and sending messages to those who had adopted them, and who, by this time, were very unwilling to part with them. In the first place, because they were grown very fond of them; and again, because they thought the children would not be so happy in our manner of life, which appeared to them both constrained and effeminate. This exchange had a large retrospect. For ten years back there had been every now and then, while these Indians were in the French interest, ravages upon the frontiers of the different provinces. In many instances these children had been snatched away while their parents were working in the fields, or after they were killed. A certain day was appointed, on which all who had lost their children, or sought those of their relations, were to come to Albany in search of them; where, on that day, all Indians possessed of white children were to present them. Poor women, who had travelled some hundred miles from the back settlements of Pennsylvania and New England, appeared here, with anxious looks and aching hearts, not knowing whether their children were alive, or how exactly to identify them if they should meet them. I observed these apprehensive and tender mothers were, though poor people, all dressed with peculiar neatness and attention, each wishing the first impression her child should receive of her might be a favourable one. On a gentle slope near the fort, stood a row of temporary huts, built by retainers to the troops: the green before these buildings was the scene of these pathetic recognitions; which I did not fail to attend. The joy of even the happy mothers was overpowering, and found vent in tears; but not like the bitter tears of those who, after long travel, found not what they sought. It was affecting to see the deep and silent sorrow of the Indian women, and of the children, who knew no other mother, and clung fondly to their bosoms, from whence they were not torn without the most piercing shrieks; while their own fond mothers were distressed beyond measure at the shyness and aversion with which these long lost objects of their love received their caresses. I shall never forget the grotesque figures and wild looks of these young savages; nor the trembling haste with which their mothers arrayed them in the new clothes they had brought for them, as hoping that, with the Indian dress, they would throw off their habits and attachments. It was in short a scene im-

possible to describe, but most affecting to behold.

We pay another homage to nature: Parental affection is no less admirable in the tribes around us, which we deem our inferiors:—may it occasionally, inspire unwonted sagacity?—or, is the bottom of a swallow's nest constantly and considerably the heavier part of the structure?

In the highest part of that spacious and lofty roof, of the great barn, multitudes of swallows, of the martin species, made their nests. These were constructed of mud or clay as usual, and, in the ordinary course of things, lasted, with some repairs, from year to year. This summer, however, being unusually hot and dry, the nests, in great numbers, cracked and fell down on the floor, with the young ones in them. We often found them in this situation, but always found the birds in them alive and unhurt; and saw the old ones come to feed them on the floor, which they did with such eager confidence, that they often brushed so near as to touch us. Now we could no other way account for the nests always coming down with the birds unhurt in them, but by supposing that the swallows watched the fracture of the nests, and when they saw them about to fall, came round the descending fabric, and kept it in a kind of equilibrium.

The breaking up of the ice on the Hudson's River, it must be acknowledged is a striking scene: this Lady describes it as a sublime spectacle.

An object that fills and elevates the mind with ideas of power, and grandeur, and, indeed magnificence; before which all the triumphs of human art sink into contemptuous insignificance. This noble object of animated greatness, for such it seemed, I never missed; its approach being announced, like a loud and long peal of thunder, the whole population of Albany were down at the river side in a moment; and if it happened, as was often the case, in the morning, there could not be a more grotesque assemblage. No one who had a night-cap on waited to put it off; as for waiting for one's cloak, or gloves, it was a thing out of the question; you caught the thing next you, that could wrap round you, and run. In the way you saw every door left open, and pails, baskets, &c. without number, set down in the street. It was a perfect Saturnalia. People never dreamt of being obeyed by their slaves, till the ice was past. The houses were left quite empty: the meanest slave, the youngest child, all were to be found on the shore. Such as could walk

ran; and they that could not were carried by those whose duty would have been to stay and attend them. When arrived at the *shew place*, unlike the audience collected to witness any spectacle of human invention, the multitude, with their eyes all bent one way, stood immoveable, and silent as death, till the tumult ceased, and the mighty commotion was passed by; then every one tried to give vent to the vast conceptions with which his mind had been distended. Every child and every negroe, was sure to say, "Is not this like the day of judgment?" and what they said every one else thought. Now to describe this is impossible; but I mean to account, in some degree, for it. The ice, which had been all winter very thick, instead of diminishing, as might be expected in spring, still increased, as the sun-shine came, and the days lengthened. Much snow fell in February; which melted by the heat of the sun, was stagnant for a day, on the surface of the ice; and then by the night frosts, which were still severe, was added, as a new accession to the thickness of it, above the former surface. This was so often repeated, that in some years the ice gained two feet in thickness, after the heat of the sun became such, as one would have expected should have entirely dissolved it. So conscious were the natives of the safety this accumulation of ice afforded, that the sledges continued to drive on the ice, when the trees were budding, and every thing looked like spring; nay, when there was so much melted on the surface that the horses were knee deep in water, while travelling on it; and portentous cracks, on every side, announced the approaching rupture. This could scarce have been produced by the mere influence of the sun, till midsummer. It was the swelling of the waters under the ice, increased by rivulets, enlarged by melted snows, that produced this catastrophe; for such the awful concussion made it appear. The prelude to the general bursting of this mighty mass, was fracture, lengthways, in the middle of the stream, produced by the effort of the imprisoned waters, now increased too much to be contained within their wonted bounds. Conceive a solid mass, from six to eight feet thick, bursting for many miles in one continued rupture, produced by a force inconceivably great, and, in a manner, inexpressibly sudden. Thunder is no adequate image of this awful explosion.

When the bursting of the chrystal surface set loose the many waters that had rushed down, swollen with the annual tribute of dissolving snow, the islands and low lands were all flooded in an instant; and the lofty banks, from which you were wont to overlook the stream, were now entirely filled by an impetuous torrent, bearing down, with

incredible and tumultuous rage, immense shoals of ice; which, breaking every instant by the concussion of others, jammed together in some places, in others erecting themselves in gigantic heights for an instant in the air, and seeming to combat with their fellow giants crowding on in all directions, and falling together with an inconceivable crash, formed a terrible moving picture, animated and various beyond conception; for it was not only the cerealean ice, whose broken edges combating with the stream, refracted light into a thousand rainbows, that charmed your attention, lofty pines, large pieces of the bank torn off by the ice with all their early green and tender foliage, were drove on like travelling islands, amid this battle of breakers, for such it seemed.

Jones's History of the County of Brecknock.

(Continued from page 430.)

We resume our report on Mr. Jones's interesting work, by observing, that after he has narrated the ancient history of his county, he proceeds to subjects, not less interesting, because more influentially allied to our own times.

Our author describes the present state of Religion in Brecknockshire, by saying, that "two parts out of three of the inhabitants call themselves of the established church, the other third consists of anabaptists (a sect which has rapidly increased here of late), methodists, presbyterians, and independents; of the two latter, the presbyterians are the most numerous: but in this calculation of the numbers of the church of England, I include a sect who may (if it be not a solecism) be called no-religionists: persons, who when it is necessary to make a profession of their faith, say, they are of the protestant established church, but who, in fact, never attend the worship of the church, or indeed any other place of worship." Mr. J. laments that this sect increases: and, truly, to judge by the condition in which the churches are suffered to exist, it might be thought that this no-religion was the established persuasion of the county: we say, of the county, for Mr. J. repeats his complaints on this subject, but too frequently. As an example we extract his description of the present state of Merthyr Cynog, *i. e.* St. Cynog the Martyr.

This church, like most of the other country churches in Brecknockshire, and I fear in Wales, resembles a large barn, into which something

like pens for sheep have been thrown in disorderly regularity to rot when become unfit for use; here and there one of them may seem to have been consigned to its cold damp situation before its time, and the proprietor may endeavour to fix it firmly to the soil and to repair its defects, but in general the doors are dropping off, boards are wanting on the sides, the benches are tumbling, and the floor is uneven. For the credit of the establishment, if policy alone were considered, though I hope that will never be the primary object of the christian, I must earnestly entreat and implore my countrymen to pay more attention to the appearance of their churches in the country; in most of them the windows are broken, the tiles out of repair, so that the rain penetrates and falls upon the heads of those who have a sufficiency of devotion to frequent them on wet days; the vile custom of burying within the walls is permitted, the walls run down with water, and many of them are dark and gloomy, and the gloom is not much dispersed by placing one of the principal windows to the back of the clergyman, when in the pulpit; and yet with all, or many of these defects, the church-warden annually returns that they are in good and *sufficient** repair! In this church the floor is partly of earth and partly flagged, the seats and benches are decayed and broken, the pulpit is old and crazy, what is called the communion table near rotten, and the windows are frequently broken.

This must certainly be deemed a serious imputation on the Principality: it is not our province to attempt to suggest a remedy; but we heartily wish some christian patriot would try what a good plan and systematic exertion in support of it could accomplish. In what condition are the places of worship of the sectaries?

The laws of the Welsh are a very curious and interesting subject: but, we have never been able to gather, from any account of them that has passed under our notice, what proportion of them are referable to the original Britons. Mr. J. indeed, tells us, that two mutilated extracts remain of the laws of Dyfnwal mawl mäd, (Latinized into Dunwallus Molmutius), who died about 430 before Christ; but these give us no insight into the system that was superseded by the Romans, when conquerors of the island. It should seem,

indeed, that Hywel Dda, king of Wales, about A. D. 940, revived many of the ancient appointments. His laws and ordinances are the most regular of any extant, of equal antiquity; and though marked by peculiarities of savage policy, resulting, no doubt, from the barbarity of the times, yet many provisions in them are distinguished by sound wisdom. Law is well defined by the Triads, to be "that rule of right which is enacted by the king with the consent of his people. It is the science or the result of the reflection of ages, accustomed to determine between party and party. In its forensic administration, four things are necessary; an impartial lord or prince (for he was the dernier resort), an authorized judge in the chair ("caideiriawg"), the two parties face to face, and upright judgment. The requisites for a judge are seven: patience to hear silently, impartiality, inflexibility, eloquence, humility, caution, and secrecy." Mr. J. recites some of the principal laws: we select that relating to property by descent.

To prevent all disputes between brethren, by the laws of Hywel Dda, the mode of partition was thus particularly described; "three times shall a general division be made, first between brethren, afterwards between cousins, and the third between second cousins, after which there shall be no division of lands. When brothers shall divide their father's property amongst them, the youngest shall have the choice tenement with the appurtenances, and the kettle and felling axe, and the coulter. In law, a father cannot bequeath these or give them to any one but the youngest son, and though they should be pawned, they shall never become forfeited; after that, let every brother take by seniority: the youngest brother to divide:" in all cases however, the younger held his share in subordination to the elder who was therefore called Cyn-rhan.

Before I part with the laws of Hywel, I beg leave briefly to state the practice of the ancient Britons in questions as to land, particularly as neither Powel nor Warrington are perfectly correct in the descriptions they give of their courts of justice.* In causes of this nature, the whole of the proceedings were had, and held upon the lands† in dispute.

* Leges Wallicæ, 1. 2, c. 20, 1. 12.

† This was attended with great advantage, where there was (as frequently happened) a difficulty in describing the lands, or in questions as to boundaries; this is now sometimes resorted to by our jury of view, but (if it could be done) it would be much more desirable that the whole court could see the land as by the Welsh practice.

* If the parish officer is asked, how with all or any of these defects, he can return upon oath, that the church is in good repair; he answers, "it is in as good repair as I ever remember it." It is in *sufficient* repair.

The king, or the person who represented him, presided and sat with his back to the sun and wind, least he might be incommoded by them; the judge of the palace, or senior judge of the Cwmwd being placed on his left, and another judge on his right hand; next to them sat the priest or priests, then two elders and the great men of the country; in the middle, or immediately before the king or his representative, was left a lane or entrance into the court or his presence, on the right of which stood the demandant, his council and attorney,† and behind them the summoner, and on the left the defendant, his council, attorney and summoner in the same manner. Pledges being first taken from both parties to abide by the decision of the court, and silence being proclaimed by the crier, upon pain of forfeiting *three cows*, or one hundred and twenty pence, the judges proceeded to hear the cause. The demandant was first called to name his council and attorney; this done, the judge asked him, "Do you place your entire confidence in them to gain or lose? Are you also determined to abide by the decision of this court?" Being answered affirmatively, he put the same questions to the defendant, and upon his agreeing to abide by the directions and conduct of those he employed, and to obey the sentence of the court, the demandant orally declared, "I am the true proprietor of the lands in dispute; and if any one will this gainsay, I have here those who are ready to maintain my rights and inheritance, from which I have been wrongfully put out. I therefore pray the aid of the court to be rightfully restored to my land, from which I have been thus unjustly expelled." His witnesses were now produced, and the whole of his proof gone through before defendant was heard, who now being called upon for his defence, said: "Truly I am the proprietor of the land by right and inheritance, and because my title to it is perfect and secure, do I hold it, and if any one will this gainsay, I

† *Cunllaw* has been translated, "a champion," by Warrington, and Wotton in his Glossary has a query, whether this is not the meaning of the word: he has however rendered it otherwise, and with correctness observed, that wager of battle was introduced into Wales (and indeed into Britain) by the Anglo-Saxons; as the only word the Welsh have for that mode of deciding a controversy, is *Orsed*, probably a corruption of earnest, by which they meant to distinguish the serious from the sham fights, and in the certificate and inquisition before the bishop of St. David's and other commissioners at Rhuddlan, appointed by Edward I. in the ninth year of his reign, Tigward, a Welsh judge, being examined as a witness, deposes, that in Wales it was not customary to offer wager of battle.

have here sufficient witnesses to verify what I now assert; and if thou wert formerly possessed of this soil, thou wert afterwards rightfully ousted from it, and if any one of this doubteth, I have here credible witnesses, who this fact well know." His witnesses being then examined, the judge asked both parties if they had done, or if they chose to amend their plaint or plea, which it seems either side had a right to do in this stage of business; if they declined it, the judge recapitulated the evidence, explaining or commenting upon it, when he thought that necessary, and afterwards departed or retired to some little distance from the place where the court was held, accompanied by the rest of the court, (the parties and their advocates excepted) and by the summoner, whose business it was to take care that no one overheard their consultations, under pain of forfeiting *six cows* to the king, or in his absence, three to his representative. When they had retired, the priest in a short prayer craved the interposition and direction of Providence, to guide them to the truth, and to enable them to decide rightfully, and then *chaunted* the *Pater noster*, upon which the judge again summed up the whole of the proceedings, in which, if there appeared any defect of evidence, or any circumstances requiring further explanation, two of the judges appointed a conference with the parties and their advocates; this was called "*Gair Cyfarth*," signifying "an address;" after which proceeding, no witnesses could be produced by the parties. This rule was adopted upon sound policy, and was the result of good sense and experience, as it would have been highly improper to have permitted either the demandant or defendant, after a hint from the court as to any error, insufficiency, or contradiction in the evidence, to amend the defect by additional proof, which would make the cause endless; indeed their practice, as here related, seems in some measure to be liable to that objection; especially when we learn, that when this conference was not appointed, the parties might have another and another day to bring further witnesses, if they required it, even after the judge had retired, upon bringing pledges into the field for their punctuality, which pledges frequently, if not invariably were confined in prison until the day assigned for hearing further witnesses, or as the Welsh call it "*the day of gaining or losing*." When that day arrived, and the witnesses were examined, the pledges were liberated; and the judges proceeded to decide in favour of that party with whom the weight of evidence preponderated; if that was doubtful from contrariety of testimony, or any other cause, the land in dispute was divided into moieties, and assigned, one half to the demandant, and the other share to the defendant. The fee to the chief justice in a

cause of this nature was *forty-eight pence*, and to every judge half as much.

Mr. J. infers that Edward I. borrowed some of his legal forms from those prevalent among the Welsh. By this he explains part of the ceremony of a common recovery: and perhaps some other parts of our proceedings which are now unintelligibly Welsh, might be explained by a similar inference.

The language, manners, popular opinions, &c. of this people are treated of in a distinct chapter. The Welsh suppose that the greater proportion of *hissing* they throw into their English, the more they resemble the true Saxon pronunciation. It must be owned, that this peculiarity marks our tongue but too strongly: and it is especially evident, when a congregation sings distinctly and forcibly. We cannot praise its effect on the ear. Another blunder the Welsh are guilty of: having no *neuter* gender in their language, they bestow a sex on whatever they mention; and sometimes to the violation of nature by cross purposes. In Welsh most things are *female*: they therefore, from habit, use the *feminine gender*, and even when they speak of a man, they say "*she*." This, we may be allowed to add, is a mark of imperfection in this ancient language: for by what natural right a stone, or a cloud, is properly either *he* or *she*, we are yet to learn.

As to the character of the people, all who know them witness their hospitality;—we are sorry to add, that necessity of late has taught them to exercise *some* caution towards the Saxons:—their charity and sympathy: they are warm, irascible, chattering, "*gregarious*" and if not *remarkably* superstitious, (from which charge Mr. J. viadicates them) yet it must be allowed that they retain pretty strongly the traditional sentiments of those who in ages by-gone were superstitious. As to the fairy tribe indeed, since Bishop Corbet's "*Farewell*," we have not heard of a fairy being found; neither have we seen a sixpence taken out of a shoe in which it had been placed by fairy hands, as a reward. Yet if we recollect rightly, Mr. Pennant hints at a *chance* of fairies being found in Anglesey: that last retrenchment of Druidism, and retreat of the tiny attendants on Queen Mab.

Our author might have enlarged on the "*corpse candle*," which we know from

oral testimony is *frequently* seen or fancied, on the less frequented roads, even at present. We fear, indeed, that the mail coaches have disturbed this procession in many places: and that they may in time banish night visions, (except what their own lamps exhibit) however such may have been proof against reason and argument. This solemnity is a *previous* presentation of the course of a funeral from the dwelling house to the church; and it gives notice of the approach of a real procession. Funerals in Wales much resemble those of the Irish: and those of the Irish, we understand resemble in many ceremonies those practiced in the East.—What is the inference from this resemblance? What *general* sentiment has allied the tokens consequent on the departure of man from his terrestrial habitation, among people so distant in local situation, and, it might have been thought, so different in opinion and manners? Marriage, also, in Wales, or rather the preliminaries to marriage, resemble those of distant nations. Why is the bride always to be sought out? Why to be obtained by apparent force and resolution, by warfare and contest? What was the original event or principle, on which this representation is founded? Why this heroism, this right of conquest?

Births, marriages, and funerals, are even of life, distinctly marked, and notorious among all mankind. As parts of the history of our species, we might find in them no despicable proofs of the general consanguinity of all nations. The customary observances at such times date it is credible from the earliest ages: and have maintained themselves against all the vicissitudes to which countries and states have been subjected. It is true, indeed, that religion, by its diversity, has varied the form or ceremony of such rites: yet many particulars have escaped its influence, and more may safely be deduced from the nature and character of such as are free, than from whatever has been instituted by positive appointment, or appears to result from refinements in polity, and to be effects of the systematic spirit of later ages.

Whether this speculation be well or ill founded, we confess, for ourselves, that we derive a pleasure from contemplating all mankind as branches from one great stem; as brethren of the same original

family: The extent of our affections exceeds the nine degrees of kindred of the Welsh genealogists; and while we regret that the circumstances of the times in which we live are adverse to these feelings:—we still encourage the trust that peace may again descend from heaven, and hush the present tremendous uproar around us to silence.

With these sentiments, ill placed, perhaps, but not the less sincere, we close the present article; and our report on Mr. Jones's first volume.

Thoughts and Remarks on establishing an Institution, for the Support and Education of unportioned respectable Females. By Helena Whitford, 8vo. pp. 260. Price 6s. Longman and Co. London: 1809.

It has been our lot to converse with females of the highest ranks which this kingdom can boast: beautiful by natural quality, elegant by personal manners, and educated at an immense expence: but the true radix of happiness they did not possess. Excess of refinement contributed, with the unsubdued passions of corrupt nature, to render them personally unfortunate. On the other hand, we have known rustics which have never been instructed in what is called *breeding*; and whose minds had never been tintured with the corrective of ignorance, equally remote from happiness. In short, we have more than once been tempted to abandon these extremes of society to their fate: to leave the glitterers to the sufferings attendant on that *ennui* which they so well deserve. They know too much of frivolities, too little of realities, to be useful in the world: they pursue a bubble; and when it bursts! — Their opposites are too little raised above the mere animal to satisfy a mind which itself has received cultivation; and not seldom do they add the cunning of the human wit, to the garrulity of the pie, and the obstinacy of the swine. We turn, therefore, to the middling ranks of life. These are our national bulwark: among them may be found persons cast in nature's fairest mould; and minds cultivated to every truly desirable degree. That any of this class should be exposed to the adversities of poverty, and after being qualified to become superior stations should

be placed among their inferiors, and even degraded to vice, may and must excite regret. Yet as the scenes of life are ever shifting, little more can be inferred from this than the merit of those who "do their duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call them." In fact, a sense of the Divine Sovereignty placing them, at its pleasure, and for the purposes connected with this state of probation, has done more to reconcile such minds to the harshnesses of their situations than all the axioms of modern philosophy. This principle, moreover, is of that elastic nature, that when the pressure of untoward events has been removed, these very persons have known how to adorn happier conditions with all the amabilities of mind and manners.

Our Authoress, in the work before us, inculcates principles similar to these: she complains anxiously of the little attention paid to religious offices in our seminaries for female education; of the inability of those who presume to direct the studies of our girls; and of much misconduct in the generality of Boarding Schools. There is too much truth in her remarks: many of these establishments are deserving of censure; and we seriously acquiesce in acknowledging the difficulties which parents have to encounter who desire to bestow a rational course of education on those who hereafter are to be the solace of their lives.

Some of the causes of these evils are pointed out by Mrs. Whitford: others demand more enlarged consideration than she has given them. In this commercial country there are many instances of the almost sudden acquisition of wealth by individuals who by birth and expectancy never could have anticipated such good fortune. We see no reason why these persons should be debarred from bestowing on their children a better education than they themselves received:—but, then, we would have it an education *really* better. We must be allowed, also, to censure professional men, who, with no other funds than their profession, endeavour to vie, in the splendours of life, with their more opulent neighbours. Decencies are a distinct consideration: these we freely allow: but the man who does not consider his profession as the first cause of his respectability, deserves to be branded as a fool (and so he will be, when absent) by the company whose expenses

he undertakes to emulate. Often have our hearts been grieved at the melancholy sight of the families of such men left destitute. In behalf of such, the present writer proposes to erect a House of Refuge for the destitute, in other words, a Protestant Nunnery : under the patronage of government, in which a little may be made to go a great way. Whether this be the best possible scheme to counteract the evil, we do not inquire. We should heartily approve of an honourable retirement for women of a certain time of life, who have brought up families, yet, perhaps, have lost them, together with their husbands; and who now seem to have no further active duties to perform. Yet the number of these, we believe, when viewed with reference to the designs of Providence, is not so great as may be at first supposed; and these are worthily engaged, when contributing by their advice and talents matured by experience, to the assistance and comfort of their own sex in younger life. If, then, even on this proposal we hesitate, and if we suppose the good of the community may be most effectually promoted by the longer retaining of such persons in the world, we may be allowed to doubt, and strongly too, whether the retirement of younger women is not discountenanced by considerations of high policy. If the fashion of retirement should prevail, where are the young men of sedate and rational characters to find wives? To the higher classes they cannot look: what comfort associates with parade and finery? To the lower classes they will not look: who can so advise them? Where is their remedy?

After all, is not *pride* at the bottom of the evils lamented by this good lady? Professional men are too high-minded: their daughters are too haughty to inspect domestic affairs: they look above their equitable sphere:—what follows? We could have been glad, therefore, if this writer had suggested adequate correctives to *this* evil. We insist, that the proper place of a woman is her household: **HERE IS THE THRONE OF HER GLORY:** Critics though we be, we are composed in part of flesh and blood, aye, and have keen appetites too, ladies; and we hold that woman cheap who cannot make a pudding, and superintend the roasting of the mighty Sir Loia: We hold that woman cheap who after having become a mother, transfers the duties and delights

of that relation to a substitute; and we hold that woman very cheap, who, when her husband inclines for a rational relaxation from the cares of his occupation, in her company, is unable to contribute her share to an intellectual banquet. Touchstone well observes, "that it strikes a man more dumb, than a great reckoning in a little house, when a man's good wit is not seconded by the forward child understanding,"—though we must acknowledge that we never admired the compliment he pays to his newly married lady, "A poor humour of mine, Sir, to take that which nobody else will."—Marvellously gallant, truly!

We had marked several passages from this work for transcription: many of the observations are drawn from the life: the difficulties of young persons in obtaining justice to their talents, as tutors; the attention received by the vociferous rather than by modest merit; the hazards attending those who undertake the charge of instruction; the supposed remuneration of the zealous discharge of duty, (to which is owing the power of enjoying prosperity with propriety), by the payment of a few sordid guineas, as *per* stipulation; and various other particulars, are feelingly narrated. But, we cannot prolong this article: and we therefore refer those who are interested in this subject, to the work itself.

Grammaire de la Langue Italienne. Par Cajetan Polidori. 12mo. Pp. 251, Price 5s. Didier and Tebbet. London, 1809.

AN Italian Grammar in the French language, may be useful to others beside natives of France. We know, by experience, that it is advantageous to learn a language through the medium of another which we have mastered, as it confirms the knowledge already acquired. It is on the same principle we learn Greek through the Latin. The conformities in many particulars between the Italian and French languages render the latter a convenient medium of acquiring the former: and, whoever adds a competent knowledge of the Latin, can hardly fail of acquiring the Italian rapidly. As to the merit of this work; it does not appear to differ much from others of a like nature. The propositions in which the rules are conveyed are generally short; and not difficult of comprehension by the learner.

Das Kriegspiel, &c. The Game of War.
Pamphlet. 8vo. Berne.

THIS game is founded on the principle, that in war success does not always depend on the excellence and valour of the troops, but much more frequently on the combination of marches, and on a judicious disposition of the different corps of which the army is composed: The ancient wars, the modern wars in general, and especially, the military events that took place in Germany at the close of 1805, have corroborated this principle, and have suggested the idea of this game, which, by uniting amusement with utility, offers to military men an instructive recreation, by imitating on a map, or plan of any kind, the movements of two opposing armies, and in which the intention is, to reduce the adversary, by skilful combinations of tactics and by taking all advantages, to give up the game.

This game has three distinct recommendations: 1. It is much easier to learn than chess: 2. It is more interesting. 3. It is especially, more instructive to any one who is studying the art of war: because the same principles are adopted in playing at it as in real operations in the field, and thereby the party becomes familiarized with great manœuvres, and learns to derive advantages from topographical plans, which have always considerable influence on the motions of armies and the positions taken by troops.

The implements for this game are a large map, to represent an extensive district, and a box with figures, which are disposed according to the rules of the game annexed. The combination is such, that it may be played on any map, provided those who play agree beforehand on the different roads, the extent of marches, and the strength of the positions;—the better to explain these points, they are settled on a map, that is given with the materials for playing at this game.

To this character of "the game of war," for which we are beholden to a foreign journalist, we would add, that an officer in command, is more frequently at a loss to discern the intentions of his adversary, than to frustrate them when detected before they are put in execution. The plans

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laid by two ingenious players for the movements of their troops would suggest many resources, of which though only one could be executed, several might have merit. The habit of promptitude and decision, yet of selection after having compared different plans in the mind, could not but be strengthened by a friendly opposition of this nature. And the after-thoughts of what should have been done, under existing circumstances, are much inferior sources of anxiety to the mind of the combatant than a wrong order given while countermarching in presence of the enemy.

Chess is generally understood to have been conceived in the same spirit as this "Game of War." It consists in the attack and defence of the sovereign powers of two countries, whose dominions are divided by a river. Many famous generals have desired that their officers should be familiar with the chess board: and for the same reason we have thought this article deserving of a place in our work.

When Christina, queen of Sweden, was on her journey to Rome, she visited the French Academy, and desired them to proceed in the allotted business of the evening, that she might enjoy their conversation. It proved to be the revision of certain articles of their Dictionary of the French language.

The phrase under discussion was "war is the game of kings," the President apologized for the subject, as being merely accidental, and intending no reflection on crowned heads. The queen only laughed, and expressed sentiments which have been happily rendered by our poet Cowper:

War is a game, which were their subjects
wise,

Kings should not play at.

Nevertheless, in a case like the present, we give leave even to subjects to play at it, as the result of the conflict need inspire no remorse. Perhaps some among the great body of officers in our island might derive profit, in a military sense, from this amusement: and though we must regret the necessity that renders the profession of war honourable, yet, while that necessity continues, (and we see no hope of its being removed), the advantages to be derived from studying it as a science must be more than tolerated: they must be commended.

2 A

Sketches on Political Economy, illustrative of the Interests of Great Britain; intended as a Reply to Mr. Mill's Pamphlet, *Commerce Defended*. With an Exposition of some of the leading Tenets of the Economists. 8vo. pp. 124, Price 3s. 6d. Creech, Edinburgh: 1809.

THIS pamphlet appears under the disadvantage of coming late into a controversy, that has been excited by the subject on which it treats. The author is a man of sense; but, either he is not a practised writer, or the language of that part of Scotland where he resides (Bervie, we believe) is not completely coincident with our southern forms of construction. When he tells us (p. 52.) that "if France, Russia and Austria, should send us commodities *gratis*, they must be of no value to them, and of course of none to us:" we apprehend, that he is either in error, or annexes a false notion to the term *value*. It is clear, that if the commodities were such as we were in want of for accommodations of life—the argument is stronger as we advance toward necessities—they would be valuable: and the terms on which we received them would not affect their value. When he says "if the exports of Britain to Russia amount to £10,000,000 annually, the imports from Russia to Britain, must also be the same, and the one balances the other; but if France sends only £9,000,000 to Russia she can only take £9,000,000 in return,"—he certainly has not paid due attention to the circuitous progress of commerce, and to the variety of forms in which it presents itself, before its subject may be considered as absolutely exhausted and worthless. When he says "a soldier or sailor is as much a *productive* labourer as an agriculturist:—he produces safety," we conceive that he changes the true import of the word *production*. And perhaps we might add, that if the combatants in the bloodless warfare, occasioned by Mr. Spence's pamphlet, would agree to define their terms, and to use them in an accurate sense, accordingly, there would not be that diametrical opposition between them in principles, which there is in language.

Want causes value: that is valuable

which is wanted; but there are bodily wants and mental wants, natural wants and artificial wants, necessary wants and luxurious wants. Providence has given wants to all its creatures. How miserable had been man, the rational head of this lower world, had he been free from want! What is the fact among those nations, who, under a genial sky, approach the nearest to the absence of want, because their wants are supplied with the least possible trouble to them, by the bountiful hand of nature? Does it appear that they are distinguished among mankind by superior exertions of intellect, by refulgence of intelligent powers? are they more akin to spiritual existences?—We presume that it may be taken as an incontrovertible axiom, that the more nature has done for man, the less will man do for himself.

If then want cause value; and if a sense of want be the stimulus to industry, in order to obtain what is valuable, this question cannot properly be debated without first settling what shall be deemed wants among mankind; and what in any particular kingdom, or, in short, in any particular district or place of that kingdom. The interchange necessary to supply these wants, is commerce; and that, under whatever form, whether of barter, of services rendered, or of money payment.

This controversy has a feature rather singular, but not displeasing: we can agree with many of the principles adopted on both sides, in a qualified sense; and though we sometimes differ from both, yet we are not afraid of adding to the dangers of the country, by any frauds committed under our neutral flag.

Our author shall speak his own sentiments, on some points, in his own language.

The importance of the Science of Political Economy cannot be doubted, when it is considered that it teaches us the true sources of our wealth, prosperity and happiness; but it is to be regretted that party rancour, prejudice and passion, have more frequently guided the discussions of those, especially of late, who have engaged in this abstract subject, than that calm spirit of philosophy which leads to truth.

It is apparent, that all luxuries or objects of superfluity derive their existence from the previous extinction of the more original and press-

ing necessities of man ; because, without the supply of his indispensable wants, he would not have leisure to pursue or cultivate any other object of gratification.

The Economists of France arose about the middle of the last century. They were a society of enlightened philosophers, who maintained, *that all wealth was derived from the soil*; but the corollaries they deduced, as consequent to this simple position, were many of them false or doubtful, and not adapted to the existing opinions of mankind; hence, their whole system was thought visionary and impracticable. Though their theory was founded on truth, it does not follow that their deductions were equally so. For a temple may be built on a rock of adamant, yet, the superstructure may be so flimsy, so monstrously absurd, and disproportioned, that it will neither stand, nor answer the purpose intended, if it should stand. Such is the case with the system of the Economists, when they suppose that an equal division of the land should naturally result from the fact, that all wealth is derived from the soil. So far is it from true, that the division of land into small portions conduces to a general increase of its productions, that, the contrary has been found by experience.

Every thing that is necessary for the comfort and happiness of men, and almost every thing which luxury requires to pamper its votaries, and to gratify their restless desires, may be found in the island of Great Britain. Wool, flax, corn, and a variety of fruits are indigenous to her soil. Timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, and even silver are to be found in her territory. These commodities of themselves, and in their various combinations, are sufficient to satisfy, not only the wants, but the desires of man, if limited by reason and virtue.

By the loss of commerce, the people of Great Britain would be deprived of a few of their delicacies, which habit and a corrupted taste, have rendered of value to them. But this value is imaginary, this taste is acquired; it was unknown to our ancestors, and almost unknown to the highly polished nations of antiquity. No one can suppose, that the people of Athens or of Rome, in their best days, when science flourished and the arts were cultivated, were unhappy, because they were unacquainted with some of those commodities, to which modern luxury has given birth; and who can imagine, that the inhabitants of this island would yet be unhappy, or that their pleasures would be much abridged, or their moral character at all influenced, if they were to be deprived of every article of imported luxury.

The remote and ultimate source of all revenue is seldom thought of, unless a direct tax is laid on the farmer, in which case, the

land-owners raise the cry, that agriculture is in danger. On the other hand, if an export or import duty is laid on any article of manufacture, the mercantile sect, with the whole host of manufacturers in these kingdoms are in uproar. Thus, the minister has to fight his way amidst contending parties, to reconcile their clashing interests, and to varnish over their imaginary sufferings by palliatives and promises,—a task difficult in proportion to the weakness, the prejudice, and folly of men.

Every person laments the hardship of living, and the high price of commodities, which he ascribes to the magnitude of taxation, because he sees no other stumbling-block to wreak his vengeance upon, without attending to the circumstance, that his grandfather did the same, and it is likely his grandson will also make the same complaint; for the difficulties which men have to encounter and to overcome, to obtain the gratifications of their desires, are the same at all periods and in all situations of society. It is a wise institution, in that admirable system which nature has established for the regulation of the affairs of mankind, *that the exertions of man are exactly proportioned to his wants*. This is a fixed and invariable principle that steadily keeps its course, in despite of the civil and political arrangements which the limited knowledge of the human race has yet been able to form for the government and well-being of society.

In France there are twenty-four millions of people [say, rather, *thirty* millions]; but twelve millions of these are employed in agriculture to provide food for the whole. Such is the wretched state of agriculture in France, that one man can only provide for himself and another. (See Young's Travels in France.) In Britain there are twelve millions of people, but only two millions are employed in agriculture, to provide food for themselves and the other ten millions; so great is the fertility of the soil, the skill and knowledge of our agriculturists, that one man provides the means of subsistence for himself and other five.

We cannot think that “war is an honourable and salutary expedient for the purpose of discharging a redundant population.” (P. 100).

The Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register, for the Year 1808. With an Appendix, containing an Index to the English Rectories, Vicarages, Curacies, and Donatives; with the Valuations in the King's Books, the Names of the Patrons, and the Number of Parishioners in each Parish. 8vo. pp. 550. Price 16s. C. and R. Baldwin, London, 1809.

A COMPILATION of whatever the author has been able to procure relative to such events of the past year as concern the church of England; comprising proceedings in Parliament, in the Bishoprics, in the Universities, in Ireland, Scotland, &c. The Historical department contains a brief view of the progress of the Gospel; the Biographical contains memoirs of the life and writings of Dr. Hurd, late Bishop of Worcester. Several works are reviewed, and new works announced. A clerical obituary and list of marriages are also given. To this volume is added (not to be continued) an Index to Rectories, Vicarages, &c.

The utility of works of this description has long been admitted. The PANORAMA has been laid under a copious contribution; and we think was entitled to some acknowledgment. The author no doubt will improve his plan, as his work proceeds: we recommend to him diligence and liberality.

We avail ourselves of an article or two by way of specimen:

In the Bishopric of Chichester.

Rev. Thomas Paley, M. A. presented to the rectory of Aldrington, in the county of Sussex. Vice Rev. Deighton, dec.

Remark. This Parish was once a considerable village, and supposed to have been given by Alfred to his younger son: there was also a Cell to the Abbey of Sees in Normandy, vid. Tanner's Not. Mon. et Burrell's M. S. S. No. 5683. p. 25. It is now nearly washed away by the sea, and has neither house, church, nor inhabitant; the Living is however estimated at 400*l.* per annum.

Prison Charity, in the County of Salop.

This charity is of such importance, that we cannot forbear to state its objects and proceedings with an earnest wish that the clerical magistrates in every county, where there exists no charity of the like description, may use their utmost exertions to establish one upon a similar plan.

I. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their industry and good behaviour while there, and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society.

II. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners, and to furnish with clothes, and implements, those who, on quitting prison, receive a certificate of their good behaviour.

III. To provide all those who are dismissed

with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the temptations of committing a crime for that purpose.

The following is the Statement for the Eleventh Year.

| Receipts. | £. | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Balance of last year's account.... | 37 | 15 | 5½ |
| Subscriptions..... | 82 | 11 | 6 |
| Donations, &c..... | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Arrears of former years received | 9 | 7 | 6 |

140 3 2½

Disbursements..... 113 4 5

Balance in favour of the charity 26 18 9½

Disbursements.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Rewards to industrious debtors | 14 | 15 | 5½ |
| — to industrious criminals | 28 | 15 | 5 |
| To debtors quitting prison..... | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| — criminals, ditto..... | 29 | 16 | 11 |
| Milk for young children..... | 6 | 12 | 6½ |
| Books, printing, &c. &c..... | 14 | 0 | 1 |

102 9 5

Subscriptions for 1807, unpaid 10 15 0

£113 4 5

Assets.

| | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| Balance in the hands of the treasurer..... | 26 | 18 | 9½ |
| Subscriptions unpaid..... | 10 | 15 | 0 |

£37 13 9½

September 19. The following notice was given to the inhabitants of Wearmouth:

Bishop-Wearmouth, September 19, 1808.

"The gentlemen named in the faculty, for the enlargement of the said church, hereby give notice, that a meeting will be holden in the vestry of Bishop-Wearmouth, on Friday the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of disposing by public auction of pews in the North Gallery, and in the body of the church, which are not yet disposed of."

We notice this, because we think it a public and indecent violation of the sanctity of the church: to offer the pews of a church to public sale is indeed literally converting the House of God into a house of money-changers; we earnestly recommend to the "gentlemen named in the faculty," to peruse with attention Dr. Hurd's Discourse on Christ's driving the merchants out of the temple.

October 17. *Rector of Rothbury.* Sentence was passed by the chancellor in the consistory court of Durham, in the long pending suit against the rector of Rothbury: the decree was, that he be suspended three years, and a sequestration of the rectory ordered to be issued to the Rev. Mr. Maugham, Bamburgh castle.

Notes on the Viceroyalty of La Plata, in South America; with Sketches of the Manners and Character of the Inhabitants, collected during a Residence in the City of Monte Video, by a Gentleman recently returned from it. To which is added a History of the Operations of the British Troops in that Country, and Biographical and Military Anecdotes of the principal Officers employed in the different Expeditions. Illustrated with a Portrait of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Maps, and Plans, pp. 310. Price 10s. 6d. J. J. Stockdale, London, 1808.

The operations of war are interesting for the moment, but after a short time the curiosity which they have raised subsides: not so are well executed descriptions of places and people. The title sufficiently explains the contents of this Volume: once they were of great moment to the parties concerned, and to the public; but we shall consider it simply as containing an account of a city and people in a distant part of the globe, *now* in amity with us.

To describe a people with correctness, requires a greater familiarity and intimacy with them, more unrestrained intercourse at all times, than strangers usually obtain. There is, there must be, an external appearance in the presence of company, among a civilized people, differing, more or less, from family manners. In some things we venture to say this author has been misinformed. He has no right to attribute to "the kneeling maiden at the foot of the altar," any unhallowed imaginations; nor to the "matron who is apparently only intent on reciting her prayers," the "exchange of glances with her lover, or plots to deceive anew the vigilance of her jealous husband." Such things may be; individuals may be criminal; but, to hint at them as general is unwarrantable in a stranger, who certainly had no opportunity of penetrating into the hearts of a congregation at worship. We trust also, that he is mistaken in attributing to the Spaniards a cruelty toward animals, at which nature shudders; especially as he acknowledges that they treat their slaves with mildness; and that "the condition of the Africans here is without doubt happier

than in any other part of the world, where they are held in slavery. The tasks imposed on them are light, and such as they can easily execute. Indeed they scarcely seem to be slaves." It is remarkable enough, that in our West India islands, the most terrific threat to a Negro is, that "he shall be sold to the Spaniards:" and this fate is deeply dreaded throughout their black population. The Spaniards, possibly, may return the compliment; and with greater propriety, according to our author's account.

Of the inhabitants the writer says,

The Indians in colour are very similar to the North Americans. They are of a deep copper hue; but their features are not so harsh, nor their physiognomy so disagreeable. They are well made, and though not large in stature, their limbs are strong and muscular. Notwithstanding the abject state to which they have been reduced, there frequently appear among them marks of powerful genius. Their paintings, imitations, and manufactures, evince that nothing is wanting but gentle treatment and better education, to make them equal in mental excellence the boasted intellectual powers of the paler European.

Our author describes the Spanish ladies as being, though vain and fanciful, yet

Extremely lively, good-humoured, and witty: their minds though uncultivated, like the rich soil of their country, have the same luxuriance and fertility. They are kind and hospitable, and the jealous watchfulness in which they were formerly kept by their husbands, seems now, where the union is equal in years, to have considerably abated; at least it is chiefly confined to outward appearance. A woman looks forward to the period of her marriage as the commencement of freedom. And if it is her lot to fall into the arms of an aged husband, she seldom fails to elude his jealousy, although she may not be able to lull his watchfulness to sleep.

Their accomplishments are not extensive. They seldom read. Their amusement chiefly consists in singing and playing on the guitar, with which they pass many of their hours. They all seem fond of music, and some few of them can touch the piano forte. The airs which they play are mostly love songs, and the melancholy ditties of Peru.

The men in their visits sit apart from the women, and do not often join in conversation. Indeed, they seem to have lost with their jealousy, almost every trace of that gallantry, which in the days of chivalry, was proverbial in a Spanish cavalier. They smoke continually, abroad as well as at home, in all companies, and to this practice the ladies are no obstacle.

The women of Monte Video are generally brunettes. Many of them are very handsome, and though small, elegantly and voluptuously formed. Their carriage is extremely graceful, and they walk with an admirable air. The dress in which they appear abroad is universally black. They wear the old Spanish habit, to which no modern improvement can add grace or beauty. The fringed satin petticoat, not too long to conceal the symmetry and elegance of the ankle, and the black silk mantle falling on the shoulders, and displaying every movement to advantage, is all the dress consists of. This mantle or veil, is so formed as to conceal every part of the face but the eyes from view. The ladies, however, are not now so cruel as thus to debar us the sight of their beauties. They have grown infinitely more tender-hearted and indulgent than the dames of ancient days, and take as much pleasure as our own country women in disclosing their faces. Instead therefore of shutting the veil as formerly over their features, they merely pin it to the head, and let it fall gracefully back like a cloak. They wear no other head-dress to shelter their complexions, which are exposed with only the slender defence of a fan, to the rude assaults of the sun. This constant exposure to his rays is, without doubt, the cause of their having less of the lily and the rose in their cheeks, than the women of Europe.—When children, their complexions are equally as fair.

Even the recluse, who profess to have retired from the world, are not denied the enjoyment of *all* the good things it contains: and our author bears witness to their willingness to do honour to an English guest. As his description differs pretty much from the notions of austerity which some affix to monastic institutions, we shall give him leave to relate his story.

I once, at the invitation of the superior, dined with a friend at the convent. Their usual hour of dinner was twelve o'clock, but as they wished on this occasion to give an entertainment agreeable to English hours of eating, they fixed it at four. From the specimen which they gave both of their appetites and of their cookery, it does not appear that they endanger their health by fasting, or that they often are guilty of the vice of abstemiousness. There were at least thirty different dishes, or rather different courses, for one dish only was brought in at a time. The entrance of each was welcomed by a shout of joy from the whole table. Although nearly gorged by the third course, we were under the necessity of eating, at least of tasting of every one. No denial or remonstrance was hearkened to on any account whatever.

Their pastry was excellent, and they appeared to be as well versed in the noble science of cookery, as if the treatise of Mrs. Glasse had been the sole object of their studies and meditations. Among the host of other exquisite dishes, there

“ —Stood proudly eminent above the rest,”
an immense pig roasted whole; all the bones of which were extracted, and—

“ In those holes where bones did once inhabit,
“ There were stuffed, as ’twere in scorn of bones,”
spices and various aromatic compositions, whose nature I was not epicure enough to be capable of developing. In the secondary ranks of excellence was an *armadillo*, or *hog in armour*, which is esteemed by eaters as a great luxury; and one dish called *carne con cuero*, i. e. a rump of beef roasted with the hide and hair on. Some consider this last mentioned dish to surpass in delicacy all other human inventions.

They had wines of several sorts, to which they did ample justice. After the cloth was removed, which was not until near seven o'clock, the spirits of these holy men began to rise, and their eyes to sparkle at the brisk circulation of the bottle. They introduced into the apartment which communicated with the dining hall, a musician, who regaled us with a number of songs, which he sung to his guitar. One of the fraternity who had a very good voice, accompanied him. The whole table joined very obstreperously in the chorus. In compliment to their guests, the tune of “God save the King” was played. Several of the songs which they sung were not of the most delicate complexion, nor such as one would expect to hear echoed from the recesses of the cloister by a society of monks. These songs met with the most extravagant applause, and it appeared from the delight which they seemed to communicate, that the thoughts of these men of holiness, were not always fixed on things above.

Amid the fumes of wine and clouds of tobacco-smoke, we staid in this scene of jollity till it began to be very evident that if we remained much longer, we should be in danger of making a circuitous route home, even should we be able at last to find the way. This consideration induced us to take leave before twelve o'clock, at which time we found the monks so affectionate that it was not in our power to effect an escape without being hugged by the whole convent.

There are other instances in proof that the merely animal wants of nature may be satisfied without much trouble in these fertile regions; but the intellectual cravings of the mind, or the genius intent on science, will find them too nearly desert and barren.

Confédération des Royaumes et Provinces d'Espagne contre Buonaparté, ou Recueil des Pièces Officielles publiées relativement aux Affaires d'Espagne depuis l'Usurpation de Buonaparté. Auquel on a ajouté l'Exposition des Faits, &c. &c. &c. publiée par Don Pedro Cevallos, telle qu'elle a paru traduite et imprimée en François à Madrid, de l'Imprimerie Royale. 12mo. pp. 258. Price 4s. Booth, London: 1809.

THE French language has long been, extensively propagated, and it was a deep policy which first rendered it the medium of conversation and intercourse among the politer part of the nations of Europe. We rejoice to see advantage taken of this very policy, to convey to all nations, by means of the press, the history and exemplification of the recent *awakenings* of the Spanish people from their lethargy. Others, now contemplated as in a political apoplexy, or in a torpid state, may, by administration of the stimulus contained in this active composition, be roused from their state of stupefaction, and display energies, which shall emulate even those of Spain herself. Impressed with that consideration, we notice this small volume, to register it; and to those who can render it subservient to the GREAT PURPOSE, we recommend it: our own country will derive no great advantage from it, but others may; and that shall be our justification.

Exempla Propria; or English Sentences, translated from the best Roman Writers, and adapted to the Rules in Syntax; to be again translated into the Latin Language: designed for the Use of junior Boys in Classical Schools. By the Rev. George Whitaker, A. M. 12 mo. pp. 180, Price 3s. bound. Law, London; Robbins, Winchester, 1809.

WE can do no more than announce the present work. It appears to us to be judiciously compiled, and formed on a commendable plan. It professes to be only an introductory book; and in practice, we doubt not, must be found useful. The first part contains tables of declensions and conjugations, verbs also, and rules of syntax. The second part contains sentences illustrative of those rules,

which had been previously laid down; translated from Roman writers of repute for purity of style: the Latin words *disarranged* on the opposite page. The third part contains examples of English translation, without the Latin annexed: these are as literal as possible; and the exercise consists in re-translating them into Latin, for the purpose of comparison with their originals.

Latin Synonyms, with their different Significations, and Examples taken from the best Latin Authors. By J. B. Gardin Dumesnil. Translated into English, with Additions and Corrections, by the Rev. J. M. Gosset. 8vo. pp. 720. Price 18s. Lunn, London: 1809.

A very useful book, and apparently translated by an intelligent mind, and a scholar conversant with the language to which the volume refers. By his own account we learn, that

The present volume contains the explanations of near 7,000 words, each of which is exemplified by appropriate quotations from the most elegant writers of ancient Rome; and leaves but little difficulty in the choice of the proper expression to convey their meaning in English, when translating; or the most elegant word or phrase in rendering English into Latin.

The translator has made but very few alterations or additions.

This being a book for consultation, we shall not affect to have examined it critically throughout. The first page may offer as fair a specimen of the performance, as any other.

1. *A primo. Primùm. Primò.*

A PRIMO, (tempore understood) *at first, at the beginning.* Utinam id à primo tibi esset visum. Cic.—PRIMUM relates to the order of things. Primùm igitur est de honesto, tùm de utili disserendum. Cic.—PRIMÒ relates to time. Primò Gabinia lege, biennio post Cassia. Cic.

2. *Ab aliquo tempore. Intra aliquod tempus.*

AB ALIQUO TEMPORE denotes a space of time quite ended, whereas INTRA ALIQUOD TEMPUS denotes a space of time still lasting. Ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur. Cic. Quæ intra decem-annos nefariè flagitiosèque gesta sunt. Id.

The Mother's Catechism; *The Catechism of Health*; *The Catechism of General Knowledge*; by William Mavor, LL. D. sm. 8vo. 1s. each. Lackington and Co. 1809.

WE merely record these works intended for juvenile improvement, because we are of opinion that a catechetical mode of instruction is favourable to youth, by the hold it takes on the memory. It affords, also, many opportunities for judicious enlargement and explanation by the teacher; and we see no reason why it should not be extended to sundry branches of learning. Perhaps, a still greater recommendation is, that the instructor may learn as much as the instructed: this, at least, strikes us in reference to some parts of the works before us, in which are terms too difficult, and principles too deep, for the comprehension of "very young children," though they may suit the already cultivated mind well enough.

The Farmhouse, a Tale: with Amatory, Pastoral, Elegiac, and Miscellaneous Poems, Sonnets, &c. By James Murray Lacey. Sm. 8vo. pp. 220. Price 6s. For the Author, by Vernor and Co. London: 1809.

MR. LACEY says he has experienced great pleasure in producing these poems: that "they have formed his solace in many a sorrowful and solitary hour—and his amusement in many a gayer one." He describes them, and truly, as "unstudied." We could have wished they had partaken less of this character, before he had presented them to the public; which will not generally accept haste as an apology for errors.

The Farm-House is a short poem, founded in a novel adventure; in which a child is stolen by gypsies, received by an hospitable farmer, *who has a lovely daughter of about the same age*;—this lad rescues a lady from Robbers; this lady proves to be of great wealth—his mother. The farmer's daughter makes the now young gentleman happy.

We select a short specimen:

A SUMMER EVENING.

BY THE SEA SIDE.

O'ER the smooth surface of the sandy beach,
'Tis sweet at eve to seek our placid way,
Where ev'ry wand'ring wave the mind may teach,
As rolls to shore the soft and snowy spray.

Now the still air is barely heard to sigh;
No noise of busy man offends the ear?
The half-heard waves upon the shingles die,
And scarcely rock the sea-weed floating near.

Their mildly-solemn murmur on the shore
Is more than pleasing to the pensive soul;
The soothing sound delights the bosom more
Than loud-tongued pleasure's phrenzy-like controul.

How tranquil now the ocean's silver'd wave,
As sinks the day's bright lord beneath the tide;
While the soft lustre that his last ray gave,
Still tips the sails as slow the vessels glide.

Who, that ne'er saw its rage when tempests rise,
Would think to see how calmly now it sleeps?
Its surgy waves will seem to strike the skies,
When the wild whirlwind o'er its surface sweeps.

Yet, that it is so, yonder cliff will tell,
Whose crumbling sides resist the waves in vain;
Impell'd by storms, they rush with awful swell,
And drag its falling atoms to the main.

So 'tis with man, where dark deception's smile
Dwells on the countenance so seeming fair;
With smooth-tongued art he works his latent guile,
And plants the sharpest thorn of dire despair.

But should suspicion glance a curious eye,
To scan his deeds, he throws the veil aside;
And passion's loudest tempest bursting nigh,
Shews with what turpitude his heart is dyed.

.....

THE LADY'S INQUIRY.

POETS have sung that love is blind,
Yet some have said 'tis no such thing;
But to believe it I'm inclined,
Whether I say it, or I sing:

For I am young, and in my glass
I seem, at least unto myself,
A very comely sort of lass;
But Love don't come, the little elf!

Now, if the urchin was not blind,
He surely would have look'd on me;
And then, if fondness fill'd his mind,
Who knows what beauties he might see?

But very much I wish to know,
If any one can tell me true,
Whether it is, or is not so;
For now I know not what to do.

The Travels of Humanus, in Search of Happiness: an Allegory; to which is subjoined *The Manuscript*, an Interlude: by William Lucas. sm. 8vo. pp. 272. Sheerwood and Co. London: 1809.

THERE was a Dr. Lucas who wrote "On Happiness;" but his work was no allegory. This is not, we presume, a descendant of that writer. Allegory is the most difficult department of literature: there are even a greater number of epic poems, than of allegories that have maintained their reputation, and their interest, to succeeding ages. Allegory is often a thought, or a simile, and is best confined to a thought: when extended to a multiplicity of particulars, it runs the hazard of being tiresome by sameness, or unintelligible by obscurity, or so unlike the original conception as to be scarcely recognizable as an offspring from it. To maintain one clear, leading, and interesting idea, through various scenes and adventures requires no common skill. It has been done in the higher department of art by Spenser; and in the humble department by John Bunyan. Mr. Lucas is neither Spenser nor Bunyan. His hero is introduced to us in company with Nature, his mother, and Content, his sister: had he also been fortunate enough to have met with satisfaction for his wife, he might have spared himself many of the labours which he afterwards undertook.

We regret to acknowledge our bad taste, which has derived little gratification from the perusal of this volume. There is a confusion in it, which we have not been able to reduce to order; and if the author will endeavour to compose a map of the travels of his hero by way of frontispiece to his work, we think he will be convinced that our feelings are not wholly imaginary.

Mr. Lucas supposes that a thousand gates offer admission to the temple of happiness: the gate of philosophers; the gate of pleasure; the gate of fame; the gate of military renown, &c. Disappointment, of course, follows the attempt to attain happiness by these gates: Religion offers a prospect of happiness; and in that we agree with the pious and well-meaning author.

Grammatical Questions, adapted to the Grammar of L. Murray: with Notes. Sm. 8vo. pp. 82. Price 2s. 6d. Risher, Banbury; Lackington and Co. London. 1809.

LINDLEY MURRAY'S Grammar has deservedly met with a very favourable reception among those who are best qualified to judge on its merits. This little work may serve as a kind of companion to it, but it is not adapted to that performance, exclusively. We do not conceive, that any extraordinary talent, beyond diligence and carefulness, was necessary in composing these questions: but we think the author speaks too modestly of his notes, when he "hopes that they will be not wholly uninteresting to the more advanced student." In fact, we have perused them with pleasure: they contain information that ought to be generally known; and, no matter where they come from, they will be useful.

We have sometimes wished that our critics in grammar would investigate the moral of language as suggested by its present state. From what cause are the degrees of comparison in all languages so irregular?—Where is the similarity between *good* and *better*?—there is no gradation in sound, no connection in root; no progress in the term, whatever there may be in the idea. Why are some verbs regular and others irregular? Could they have been imperfect originally. Or rather, have they been debased by usage or mixture? And whence might that arise? Are those verbs most regular which are most in daily use? Are those most irregular which denote the passions of the mind?—especially the *angry* passions? &c. &c. &c. We merely hint the speculation: let those who have leisure pursue it.

* The relation existing between certain adjectives of frequent occurrence in all the European dialects, in a similar irregularity of comparison, is very remarkable. The following list, confined to one adjective, will prove a strong analogy among them:

Greek, *αγαθος, βελτερος, βελτιστος*.
 Latin, *bonus, melior, optimus*.
 Welsh, *da, gwell, gorau*.
 Armoric, *mat, gwel*.
 Irish, *maith, niossearr*.
 Russian, *хороше, лучше*.
 German, *gut, besser, beste*.
 English, *good, better, best*.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Architecture.

Mr. James Norris Brewer has just commenced an interesting work of "Descriptions, Historical and Architectural, of splendid Palaces and Public Buildings, English and Foreign, with Biographical Notices of their Founders or Builders and other Eminent Persons."—The work is handsomely printed in 4to. and the first number contains engravings, by Parter and Storer, of Somerset House and Linlithgow Palace. It is intended that six numbers shall form a volume and complete the work, unless the public encouragement should be sufficient to induce a continuation, comprehending every public Building or Palace worthy of notice, and consonant to the plan of the work. The plates for the first volume are actually finished. After the completion of the Volume the Price is to be raised to Non-Subscribers.

Classical Literature.

The Rev. F. Howes, author of Miscellaneous Poetical Translations, will shortly publish a Translation of the *Satires of Horace*.

Drama.

Mr. M. G. Lewis will speedily publish *Venoni*, or the *Novice of St. Mark's*, as acted at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

Some original Dramatic Fragments by Steele and Addison will appear in a few days, in a new and enlarged edition of Steele's *Epistolary Correspondence*.

Education.

The Rev. E. Valpy is preparing a new edition of Robertson's *Phrase Book*, with alterations and improvements.

Medicine and Chirurgry.

Dr. Serney, oculist, has in the press, a Treatise on Local Inflammation, more particularly applied to Diseases of the Eye, in which an improvement in the treatment of those diseases is recommended, which has been confirmed by numerous cases under the author's own care.

Dr. John Robertson will speedily publish a Practical Treatise on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and practical Treatment of Lues Venerea.

Mr. J. Wilson, surgeon, late of Guy's Hospital, will publish, in the course of next month, *Pharmacopæa Chirurgica*, or *Formulae of the different Hospitals*.

Miscellaneous.

The Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey, minister of the Gospel to the Jews, will shortly publish a Narrative, containing an account of his descent, education, offices, &c. among the Jews, to his union with the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Mr. Frey has also prepared an English Hebrew Grammar, which will soon appear.

A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, by his brother James Moore, Esq. from authentic documents, is expected to appear next month. It will be accompanied with illustrative plates, and a head of Sir John Moore, engraved by Heatn.

The Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, chaplain on the staff of the army, will shortly publish, in two octavo volumes, an Account of the Operations of the British Army in Spain and Portugal, and of the state and sentiments of the Inhabitants during the Campaigns of 1808-9, in a series of letters.

The Rev. J. Owen has in the press a new and elegant edition, being the seventh, of the *Fashionable World* displayed.

In a short time will be published, *Cromwelliana*, or *Anecdotes*, from authentic Documents, illustrative of the Characters of Oliver Cromwell, Protector, and his Family. With a view of the battle of Worcester, from an original interesting picture; also representations of Cromwell's standing and lying in state at Somerset House, &c. The above will be printed in one volume small folio: large paper copies price 2l. 2s. and small paper 1l. 11s. 6d. The number of copies printed on large paper will not exceed the subscription list.

The Posthumous Works of the late Rev. John Skinner, episcopal clergyman, in Longide, Abendenshire, will shortly be published to subscribers, in two octavo volumes. An additional volume, containing a collection of the author's poetry, is also nearly ready for publication.

The second edition of a Treatise on Malting, by Mr.

Reynoldson, late of Newark, now of Bromley, Middlesex, will appear in a few days. This gentleman was the principal evidence on the subject before a Committee of the House of Commons about two years ago, and has been long practically engaged in the art.

A Collection of Original Letters between Bishop Nicholson and several of his learned contemporaries are announced for speedy publication.

A work of great erudition and entertainment will shortly appear under the title of *Anonymiana*, compiled by a late very learned divine.

The Novels and Miscellaneous Works of Daniel de Foë are printing in 10 volumes foolscap octavo.

Music.

Mr. Webbe intends to publish a large selection of his best Glees, &c. from his nine books (all of which are now quite out of print) with others that have never been published, in three volumes; the first of which will appear as soon as the subscribers amount to one hundred and fifty.

Novels and Romances.

Miss Byron, author of the *Englishwoman*, has in the press a novel called the *Ancient Castle and Modern Villa*, or the *Peer and the Alderman*.

Capt. Hewitson, author of the *play of the Blind Boy*, has in the press the *Fallen Minister*, and other Tales, from the German of Spies.

Poetry.

Mr. G. Dyer is preparing a complete edition of his Poetical Writings, which will be published by subscription, in four duodecimo volumes.

Mr. Arthur Owen is preparing for the press a small volume of Poems.

Mr. Pratt is preparing to publish some Specimens of Poetry, by Joseph Blacket, a youth of extraordinary poetical promise, who, from an undistinguished situation, by no means favourable to mental exertion, is by some eminent literary characters, deemed one of the most highly gifted individuals that has for a long time been seen among us.

Politics.

Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of the Court of Admiralty of Ireland, has in the press *Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland*. It will comprise a view of Irish affairs from the year 1750, and be embellished with numerous portraits of the distinguished characters.

Theology.

In the course of this month will appear *Five Sermons* on Baptism, Confirmation, the Vows of Baptism and Confirmation, and the Lord's Supper, by John Scott, A. M. Vicar of N. Ferriby, and Lecturer in Holy Trinity Church, Hull, 2s. 6d.

Voyages and Travels.

A translation of the *Voyage of Discovery to the South Sea*, performed by order of Bonaparte, is in the press. *The Voyage to Peking* of M. de Guignes, French Resident in China, is nearly ready for publication in an English press.

M. de Gardanne, brother of the French Ambassador at Persia, has published a *Journal of his Travels in Turkey and Persia*, which is already translated, and will be published very shortly.

MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

Antiquities.

The Rites and Mythology of the British Druids, ascertained by National Documents, and accompanied with the general Traditions and Customs of Heathenism; with an Appendix, containing original Poems, and some Remarks on Ancient British Coins. By the Rev. Edward Davies, author of *Celtic Researches*. royal 8vo. 16s.

Biography.

The Life of Erasmus, with an Account of his Writings; reduced from the larger work of Dr. Jortin, by A. Laycey, Esq. embellished with a portrait of Erasmus, engraved from the celebrated original by Hans Holbein. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Chronology.

A new Analysis of Chronology, in which an Attempt is made to explain the History and Antiquities of the Nations recorded in the Scriptures, together with the Prophecies relating to them, on Principles tending to remove the Imperfection and Inconsistency of preceding Systems of Chronology. By William Hales, D. D. Rector of Killesandra, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin. Vol. I. 4to. illustrated by six copper plates, 2l. 2s.

Classical Literature.

The *Satires of A. Persius Flaccus*, translated, with Notes on the original. By the Rev. F. Howes, A.M. 8vo. 7s.

Drama.

Grievings's *Folly*, a comedy, in five acts, now performing by the Company of the late Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By Richard Leigh, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Education.

Exempla Propria; or English Sentences, translated from the best Roman Writers, and adapted to the Rules of Syntax, to be again translated into the Latin Language; designed for the use of Junior Boys in Classical Schools. By the Rev. George Whitaker, A. M. Domestic Chaplain of the most noble the Marquis of Lansdown, and Master of the Grammar School in Southampton. 12mo. 3s.

Ecclesiastical History.

The History of the Church of Christ: Volume the Fourth, Part the Second. Containing a Continuation of the Sixteenth Century, on the Plan of the late Rev. Joseph Milner. By the Rev. Isaac Miner, D. D. F. R. S. Dean of Carlisle, and President of Queen's College, Cambridge. 10s.

Fine Arts.

A second series of Papers under the title of the Artist, being a Collection of Essays on Painting, Poetry, Sculpture, Architecture, the Drama, Discoveries in Science, and various other Subjects; by Hoppner, West, Fuzeli, Northcote, Cavaile, Calcott, Cumberland, Opie, Hope, Dr. Jenner, Mrs. Inchbald, &c. &c. Edited by Prince Hoare, Esq. Secretary to the Royal Academy. 4to. 7s.

The Co-tune of the Ancients. By Thomas Hoare. 2 vol. royal 4to 4l. 11s. 6d. The same work in one vol. royal 8vo. 11. 1s.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Homo sum:**Humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

At a Quarterly General Court, held this 4th day of May, 1809, Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart. in the Chair: Resolved, That the following appeal be made to the feelings of a humane and generous Public:

“The benevolent attention of the Public is most earnestly intreated to the state of this Hospital. The Governors have hitherto been enabled to keep it open for the reception of Patients; but they must soon be under the painful necessity of still further limiting the number, while that of the wretched objects who solicit admission is daily increasing, unless immediate assistance be afforded, to enable them to make their income equal to their annual expenditure, which, notwithstanding the most rigid economy, they have, from the great increase in the price of every article, of late years found impracticable.”

In consequence of the above appeal, a benefit was granted in favour of the Charity, at the *Italian Opera House*, and Madame Catalani was applied to by the governors to aid the other performers (who unanimously gave their assistance *gratis*) with her great abilities, which she refused, alledging that having entered into an engagement, for next winter, with Mr. Harris, one of the *patentees* of Covent Garden theatre, she could not sing anywhere else without his concurrence; however, the purpose was effected *without* her assistance, or that of Mr. Harris; and the managers have since published a card to the public, which we here insert; remarking, that we are truly happy the charity has benefited by the exertions of *its friends*,* and we hope to see it as much attended to as a similar establishment at the east† end of the town; for we cannot help acknowledging that a defalcation in the means of continuing such an establishment is a national disgrace, which we would gladly prevent; particularly as it has been eminently useful in relieving not only our own countrymen, but likewise *really distressed FOREIGNERS!!!*

“The governors of the Middlesex Hospital beg leave to return their sincere thanks

* The money received for this humane purpose was principally collected by the friends of the hospital; for though it amounted to £2000 yet not £200 was gathered at the doors of the theatre.

† Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 488, for an account of the munificent assistance rendered to London Hospital, Mile-end Road.

for the liberal assistance which was so seasonably afforded to the hospital on Wednesday, 21st of June: they are happy to say that it will be sufficient to extricate them from their *present difficulties*, but hope they may be permitted, upon the present occasion, to remind a humane and generous public, that such an important and invaluable establishment can only be supported by the means of a regular and annual subscription.”

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers, John Morris, Esq. 21, Baker-street; William Fowler Jones, Esq. 17, Cavendish-square; the Secretary, at the Hospital; and at the Banking-houses of Messrs. Coutts, Strand; Gosling and Sharpe, Fleet-street; Hoare, Fleet-street; Drummond, Charing-cross; Hammersley, Pall-Mall; Herries and Co. St. James's-street; Birch and Co. Bond-street; March and Co. Berners-street; Williams, Drury, and Co. Birchin-lane; Down, Thornton, and Free, Bartholomew-lane; and at Foster, Lubbocks, and Co. Mansion-House-street.

CHARITY CHILDREN ANNIVERSARY.

June 1, the anniversary meeting of the charity children belonging to the different schools in the metropolis, took place at St. Paul's Cathedral; there were assembled upon the occasion about 8,000 children. Although ten from each school were kept at home, on account of a number of children fainting last year, nevertheless, many boys and girls fainted, owing to the heat and the great length of time they were obliged to sit. Their chaunting and singing had a very grand effect; the 100th and 104th Psalms, with the Hallelujah chorus from the Messiah, and Coronation Anthem, from so many infant voices, may be imagined, but cannot be adequately described. The Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and several persons of distinction, attended; there were supposed to be present about 18,000 persons at this magnificent spectacle. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Daubeny, L.L.B. Archdeacon of Sarum.—It is impossible for us to express the heartfelt emotions we experienced at this truly patriotic exhibition. It is worthy the attendance of those who live in the most remote parts of our island; the sight would amply repay their journey; for the cleanliness, the neatness, and the respectable appearance of so many thousands of the rising generation, form a *coup-d'œil* to be seen only in Britain, and indeed every Briton ought to see it. We would suggest to the conductors the propriety of shortening the service, as the fatigue of attending so many hours is more than many of the children, and even than some of the auditors can bear. One of the psalms might be omitted, and the sermon shortened to the period of half an

hour. It might perhaps add to the furtherance of the good intended by this charity if a cheap edition of the sermon were printed, as not one in twenty can possibly hear it when delivered,) and a copy of it sent to every one of the schools for the children to read as one of their lessons for a week or a fortnight after each anniversary. We deem it superfluous to add, that care should be taken in the composition of the sermon, to inspire the children, in addition to their other duties, with a sincere love for their country, particularly at a period so important as the present—that country, which, in the midst of so expensive and tremendous a war, voluntarily finds means and resources, to protect and support their innocent lives from poverty, as well as the snares of vice and deformity.

The collection at the door amounted, we understand, to upwards of £370.

FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.

On Sunday, June 18, a sermon was preached at St. Bride's Church by Rev. John Owen, A.M. of Fulham, in behalf of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, before his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, patron of the institution, when a collection of £80. 18s. 6d. was made; and at the anniversary dinner at the City of London Tavern, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was in the chair, the voluntary contributions for the benefit of this laudable institution amounted to £340. 19s.

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

The bill introduced into the House of Lords, by Lord Erskine, and passed by that august body, has not experienced the same good fortune in the Commons House of Parliament. It must be acknowledged, that the giving summary jurisdiction to magistrates without appeal, is a delicate proposition, and not to be rendered too familiar or ordinary, among us. We hope, nevertheless, that the objections against the intention of this proposed statute will be obviated, on further consideration, during the recess; and that we shall have the satisfaction of seeing the dictates of humanity completely reconciled with the principles and practice of British liberty. We do not repeat the arguments used on this question here, as they will appear in their place in our PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Jews; and their Conversion.—It is computed, on the lowest calculation, that there are not less than thirty converted Jews and Jewesses in his Majesty's dominions. At the last meeting of the Missionary Society, was read a letter from Berlin, acquainting them that two learned Jews had embraced Christianity in that city, and were desirous of coming to England for the purpose of preaching to their brethren.

DIDASCALIA.

Since our last, the two winter theatres have closed their theatrical campaign for the past eventful season. Nothing of novelty has appeared to demand our attention, nor indeed have we been present at any performance except the mutilation of *The Critic*, which in our early days, afforded so much entertainment, when we witnessed the exertions of the inimitable King, Parsons, Palmer and Dodd. —“What a falling off is here;” no one can have even an idea of it; except those who, like ourselves, witnessed its original cast.—But such retrospects are painful—let us, by way of solace, introduce to our readers a *morceau* written at the time, by a distinguished votary of the Muses, and which we believe has never yet been made public. —*En passant*, we have to remark, that on a late application by the proprietors of the Haymarket theatre to the Lord Chancellor for settling their affairs, it appeared that Mr. Sheridan requested them not to perform the *Critic* at that particular period, referred to in Vol. IV. p. 923, of *Panorama*, in consequence of the Spaniards' fighting for their independence.—As we then noticed the impropriety of its being played, we conceive it a duty incumbent on our impartiality to mention this circumstance so honourable to its author.

Elegy: addressed to the Author of the Critic, or a Tragedy rehearsed; in the year 1779.

Flebilis indignos, Elegia, solve capillos;
Heu, nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit!
Illa tui vates operis, tua fama—
Ardet in extructo corpus inane rogo.
Ecce, puer Veneris fert eversamque pharetram
Et fractos arcus, et sine luce facem.

Ovid. Lib. III. El. viii.

To elegiac notes I tune my lays,
And poor Melpomenè with grief deplore;
The song of grief with streaming eyes I raise,
For, ah! the cloud-capt nymph will charm no more.

The bashful maid shrinks from thy pointed jest,
In buskin'd dignity she trod the stage;
Thalia too, in moral fitness drest,
Strove to reform a loose, licentious age.

Did she not guard the door that leads from life? *
Self-murder trembled at her comic frown;
From fell Despair she snatch'd the tragic knife,
And drown'd in tears † the sentimental Town.

In Charles's sportive days of whim and wit,
When wild debauch allur'd a monarch's smiles,
Her throbbing breast, with love of pleasure smit,
She fell a victim to love's tempting wiles.

* See the *Suicide*, a Comedy. † *Comédie Larmoyante*.

How can I Wycherley or Congreve name,
Whose jest impure our squeamish age alarms?
Yet with such rakes, (ah! what a burning shame!)
Thalia laugh'd, and yielded up her charms.

Till sage repentance, and reflection meet,
Reform'd the wanton in these pious times;
Then, like Jane Shore, clad in a winding-sheet,
Her tears aton'd for all her former crimes.

A ray of grace beams from her humid eye,
Lifting to heaven her defecated mind:
Thus sea-born vapours soar into the sky,
Leaving their gross terrestrial salts behind.

A Magdalen devout, sins purg'd away,
Freed both from mental and corporeal stain;
With tingling ears we heard her preach and pray,
And cant, and catechise, in Drury Lane.

Her buskin'd sister, fam'd thro' many an age,
Restor'd Thalia to her name and blood;
Since, hand in hand they weep along the stage,
Like the sweet babes that wander'd thro' the wood.

Ah! SHERIDAN, thy witty malice check,
Charm'd by the magic of my soothing rhyme;
The buskin'd Muse must raise her voice, and deck
Vulgar ideas in a strain sublime.

"Sol sixty times, in dazzling glory bright,
"Burnish'd the welkin with resplendent blaze;
"Chasing away the sullen shades of night,
"The earth to 'pregnate with prolific rays."

"Once and again, yon flambeau of the skies,
"Athwart the bright ethereal region borne,
"Shed radiant lustre on each gazer's eyes,
"Since Damon sunk beneath his Cælia's scorn.

"Cælia, whose charms the amorous breezes
court,
"And from her *chizzled* * blushes gently bow
"The waving tresses † in delightful sport,
"To fire the gazing world with beauty's glow."

Thus the bold Muse to heav'n attempts to soar,
Seraphic maid, on painted plumage borne;
Thus Addison, a tragic watchman, cries,
"Past four o'clock, a heavy cloudy morn!" ‡

* "Forget that hour! that all-revealing blush!"
Here they are *chizzled*; Love's eternal work,
"Beyond the pow'r of Time's erasing hand."

† The amorous gales sure never, in their sport,
From such a forehead stir'd the waving tresses,
"To add more beauty to the gazing world."

The Father's Revenge, a Tragedy, 1783.

‡ "The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
"And heavily in clouds brings on the day."

Cato.

Daggers and bowls, love's phrenzy, passion's rage,
With horror freeze us; while we ravish'd see,
For life's dull round, on the romantic stage,
What never was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.

Thy wicked wit vitiates the public taste,
No more Thalia lures the list'ning saints;
And sage Melpomene, by sneers debas'd,
Excites our laughter at her blubbering plaints.

Why so ambitious to usurp all praise,
In pride of parts to aim at something new?
Tho' fame's loud plaudits hail thy Comic Muse,
You'd shine a * Congreve and a Villars too.

By self-conceit sustain'd, poor bards forlorn,
Contemptuous wit and galling gibes despise:
As from the deep, by airy bladders borne,
Fish mount aloft, and to the surface rise.

In vain the sneer, the poignant taunt how vain!
Heroic bards such scoffs can well endure:
For folly's taint has touch'd their addled brain,
And wit's sharp salt their heads can never cure.

Deceiv'd by Parody's sarcastic vein,
No more ev'n plaintive Otway we admire;
No more are touch'd by Douglas' melting strain,
Nor charm'd by Jephson's elegance and fire.

In vain, the brightest Muse essay'd to please,
And Genius fled with an indignant mien;
At length true pathos, elegance, and ease,
Restor'd lost splendour to the Tragic scene.

Soul-rending SIDMONS! thy impassion'd tone,
Instinctive grace, and action void of art,
Speak Nature's self,—the energy alone,
That melts the eye and vibrates on the heart.

Maternal love, esteem, and mute despair,
Conflicting beam, and o'er thy face expand,
Till one faint smile illumines the brow of care,
And Biron's † image prompts thy wavering hand.

Who paints like thee the sad Matilda's ‡ woes,
The joy-check'd look, the awe-impressing
trance;

When all the mother in thy bosom glows,
And the soul speaks by every heart-felt glance?

See dire ambition o'er Macbeth prevail;
Thy spirit rules, his soul in murder steeps:
Adding new horrors to the dreadful tale,
We trembling feel, that conscience never sleeps.

In every bosom throes of anguish start,
When Belvidera clasps her pitying sire;
And when reproachful strains wring Jaffier's heart,
Thy chast'ning eyes beam Virtue's sacred fire.

* "Shall parts so various aim at something new?"
"He'd shine a Wilmot and a Tully too."

Pope.

† Isabella.

‡ Douglas.

Our breasts thy magic powers, like Garrick's, rule,
Thou sweet enchantress! wonder of the age!
If mute thy voice, no more in Virtue's school
Would soft-ey'd Pity melt the weeping Stage:

Nor thro' the fair * would chilling tremors start,
Nor Edwin † vainly mirth and glee bestow;
While sympathetic passion charms the heart,
With sweet, delusive, salutary woe. ‡

If mute thy voice, long may we hail thy name!
Transcendent merit should immortal be;
Long may each Actor, who aspires to fame,
Study perfection in admiring thee! J. C.

* "The many accidents of spectators falling into fainting fits, in the time of her acting, bear testimony to the effect of her exertions." *Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies*, Vol. III. p. 249.

† The actors have assured me, that the farces which used to raise mirth in an audience after a tragedy, now fail of that effect, from Mrs. Siddons having so absolutely depressed the spirits of the audience, that "the best comic actors cannot recal them into mirth and vivacity." *Ibid.*

‡ "To chase the charms of sound, the pomp of show,

"For useful mirth, and salutary woe."

Prologue on opening Drury-Lane Theatre, by Dr. Johnson.

ENGLISH OPERA, AND FRENCH DANCERS.

On Monday, June 26, the Lyceum having been beautified and undergone almost a thorough alteration since the Drury Lane Company retired, was opened with a new species of entertainment, licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, for the summer recess, and pompously announced under the title of "*The English Opera*," aided by *FRENCH Dancers*, one of whom (a *Monsieur Bourdin*!) made his first appearance from the *Opera at Paris*!

Whatever we may have seen in the newspapers relative to this establishment, we form a better opinion of Lord Dartmouth than to coincide with, or echo in the Panorama, ideas of his having licensed a *new* theatre for the purpose of introducing to the British public, in times like these, additional *French* dancers, foreign fiddlers, or *Italian canta-bancas*: we have enough of them already, and in *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 93,* we liberally gave our opinions upon what Lord Byron calls "these amusing vagabonds," signifying at the same time how popular a real *ENGLISH OPERA* (totally unconnected with any of Buonaparte's

pensioners!) would be in this country. We therefore conclude that though the Lord Chamberlain may have sanctioned an *English Opera*, he certainly did not mean to see it supported by any of the subjects of that miscreant, whose present inordinate ambition would only be satisfied (if satiable) by laying this metropolis and our whole country in ashes, while his dancers with their *pas militaires* would gladly display their art in tokens of joy to the exulting movement of *ah! ça ira! ça ira! ça ira!* which first caused the smoky ruins of France, —from whose sulphurous embers up-rose, clotted with "gouts of human blood," the tyrant Corsican, *le phénix-crapaud de l'Europe*!

That a real *English Opera* might be made a valuable species of entertainment, properly conducted, is, and was always, our opinion. Having witnessed the effects produced by the *Grand Opera* at Paris, we deemed it our duty to propose such an establishment in our native country, to be perfectly free from foreign aid: for we have not yet been able to see the necessity of displacing Englishmen, solely to provide situations for foreigners,—which was lately very *modestly* demanded at the Italian *Opera* in the Haymarket.

The first production brought out at the Lyceum is neither calculated to improve our national taste, nor to evince that our language can be adapted to the sublime. It is called *Up all Night*, and has neither wit, plot, or even original music to recommend it. We do not know the author, but the principal character, a testy, fidgety old English Admiral *Blunt*, is evidently taken from the Sir Willoughby Worrett of Mr. Arnold's comedy entitled *Man and Wife*; indeed it is so close an imitation, that we should suppose none but the same author could have had the *delicacy* to commit so glaring and so recent a plagiarism from an original scarcely worth plundering; we therefore conclude that Mr. Arnold is the author of *Up all Night*, and cannot help complimenting him that he has had the adroitness to steal from himself.

The music is said to have been put together by Mr. King; it is certainly very pleasing, and does him no discredit, as a selection—but, as we have remarked, it is not original; nor does this production by any means give us the most remote idea of what an *English Opera* might and ought to exhibit. In point of merit, notwithstanding the plaudits it received from very injudicious friends, it hardly soars above what might be expected from Sadler's Wells, the Circus, or Astley's summer exhibitions. However, as this is the first production at this new spectacle, we shall present our readers with specimens of the songs, some of which are creditable.

The chief novelty to the audience was Mr. Phillips, a young vocal performer, of superior

* Vide the article entitled: *On the Italian Opera—State of the Drama in Britain—Hints for erecting an English Grand National Opera.*

talents. He certainly has endowments to recommend him to the favour of the public. His voice is flexible and clear, his style chaste, and he has the never-failing charm of perfect articulation. He sings to the understanding, and his cadences are given with a simplicity that shews genuine taste. His defects arise principally from imitating the unnatural flourishes of Braham. By attention he may possibly present us with a *rara avis*—a singing actor!

Another new candidate for public favour, a Mr. Horn, has not equal pretensions; nevertheless, though his voice is feeble, yet it is sweet, and he sings with much taste.

After the Opera, *God save the King*, and *Rule Britannia*, were sung by all the performers,—and then was introduced, by order of the managers of this boasted ENGLISH OPERA, *la Troupe des Danseurs de Paris*! Oh! what a contrast! *Quel mélange, Monsieur Rigadont!*—What a tag to *Rule Britannia*!—*Monsieur Baboon* and *John Bull* in a family alliance, and, like the two kings of Brentford, smelling at the same nosegay. —When we first proposed the establishment of a grand national ENGLISH Opera, we certainly never entertained an idea that “To this complexion it would come at last.”—What would the shades of Shakespear, Otway, Rowe, or even Dryden, say to these absurdities, in the nineteenth century!

Alas, poor John Bull! he may in this instance at least be compared to *le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, and we have no doubt but that these French artists (as they are now called) from Paris, adopt, *entre eux*, the very words of Moliere, only substituting *John Bull* for *Monsieur Jourdain*.—“*C'est un homme, à la vérité, dont les lumières sont petites, qui parle à tort et à travers de toutes choses, et n'approuve qu'à contresens; mais SON ARGENT redresse les jugemens de son esprit. Il a du discernement dans SA BOURSE. Ses louanges sont monnayées! et ce Bourgeois ignorant nous vaut mieux, comme vous voyez, que le grand Seigneur éclairé qui nous a introduits ici.*”

As the managers have piqued themselves in their bills on the superiority of the accommodations of the Lyceum in its present state, from what they were before, we hope these gentlemen will farther study the improvement of the passages for ingress and egress to the Pit. If a fire (which Heaven avert!) were to happen during the performance, we tremble for the fate of the whole company of spectators, as they could not possibly get out of the house.

Song.—Mr. Dowton.

Old Flam was a lawyer so grim,
He married his maid, people say;
But scarce was the honey-moon dim,
When the Devil, cried Flam, come away!
Oh! Oh! story of woe, when the Devil cried
Flam come away.

How she wish'd that the tear-drop would fall,
But poor Mrs. Flam could not weep;
And soon in a black velvet pall,
She popp'd the old lawyer to sleep.

Oh, Oh, &c. &c.

She thought of her love as she lay,
When the ghost of the late Mr. Flam,
In his green velvet cap came to say,
“Phoo, nonsense, your grief is all sham.”

Oh, Oh, &c. &c.

Quoth she, “Ghost, I'm no longer thine,
I won't lie alone in the dark,
For to-morrow at half after nine,
Mr. Flam, I shall marry your clerk.”

Oh, Oh, &c. &c.

Rondo.—Mr. Phillips.

Ah sigh not for love, if you wish not to know
Every torment that waits on us mortals below;
If you fain would avoid all the dangers and snares,
That attend human life, and escape all its cares!
Sigh not for love! &c.

If cheerful smile on the glass as you sip,
And you wish not to dash the sweet cup from your lip;
If life's rill you'd see sparkle with pleasure's gay beam,
Nor destroy the bright bubbles that rise on the stream,
Sigh not for love! &c.

If you dread the sharp pangs that assail the fond heart,
If you wish to shun sorrow, and mirth would impart;
If you prize a calm life, with contentment and ease,
If pleasure can charm you, and liberty please,
Sigh not for love! &c.

Air. Mr. Horn.

Fair Julia was a gentle maid,
Of youth and fortune's gifts possess'd;
By every charm of art array'd,
But more by nature's beauties blest.
Two lovers sought her choice to prove;
The first an Earl of high degree;
The other rich in nought but love,
A Soldier of low fortune he:
Fair Julia heard their equal vows and cried,
“Who best deserves me, takes me for his bride.”

The Earl now proffered wealth untold,
And promis'd treasures to impart;
The Soldier could not proffer gold,
His only treasure was a heart!
Wealth brought not happiness she knew,
And soon the tinsel offer spurn'd!
To meet the foe the Soldier flew,
And bravely conquer'd and return'd!
“Who conquers for his King,” fair Julia cried,
“May conquer me—I'll be the Soldier's bride.”

Air.—Mrs. Mountain.

Oh! roses are sweet on the beds where they grow,
Fresh spangled with dew of the morn:
On Nature's kind bosom in safety they glow,
Protected by many a thorn.
There awhile in full richness exists the sweet flower,
'Till its fast falling leaves drop around;
There soon of the charms of the pride of the bower,
There's nought but the thorns can be found.
Ah! roses are sweet, but sweet roses will fade!

So fares it with Beauty in life's early prime,
When armed with stern rigour the breast;
It blooms in cold pride, fresh and sweet for a time,
Then sinks into age still unblest!
Beware then, ye Maids, with too cautious an art,
How you guard your soft breast from Love's woes,
Lest apathy spreading like thorns round your heart,
You at last drop alone like the rose.

For roses are sweet, but sweet roses will fade!

CODE DE LA CONSCRIPTION.
AS PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY BY THE FRENCH
GOVERNMENT.

If the Panorama had submitted the following observations as from its own authority only, the article would have been open to the remark, that "it was merely a continuation of the "principles which distinguish our work;" that "an indiscriminating spirit of Anti-Gallicism led the Conductors of the PANORAMA to abuse the Emperor and King on "all occasions, or even without occasion;"—but, when the Edinburgh Review, a work not guilty of the weakness of partiality to the British Islands, or of viewing in Buonaparte the successful Robber and self ennobled Bandit, states such premises and draws such conclusions from them as are here presented, the fact may justify attention; independent of the merit of the article. It is true, indeed, that we could add many corroborations to the arguments stated; but we forbear, because we desire that the sentiments of the writer should appear without interpolation; and with no other addition from us than reference to such articles in our work as have long since anticipated his tardy investigation. Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1376, for letters applicable to the subject, and many other places in all our volumes for incidental remarks.

It is a remarkable and most instructive fact, that notwithstanding the voluminous annotations daily issuing from the French press on every other branch of the Imperial jurisprudence, no one has yet been bold enough to publish a single word to elucidate the text, or blazon the moderation of the *Code de la Conscription*.

It is impossible even to glance at this volume, without being struck with the extreme anxiety which these statutes betray, to enforce conformity, both in the executioner and the victim. The enumeration of cases is so complete as to preclude the possibility of evasion. The public functionaries have their respective provinces most accurately marked out; and are furnished with distinct *formulae* for every act of office. The severest and most unrelenting punishment is inflicted upon all who, from negligence, or corruption, or pity, give countenance to the slightest relaxation. The diseases which give right to exemption are detailed with a jealous and disgusting minuteness. Precautions are multiplied without number to secure the persons of the conscripts, and, while they are decorated with the titles of '*Défenseurs de la Patrie*,' the uniform

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tenor of these laws, and the tone of bitter reproach which pervades them, afford conclusive evidence of a general aversion for the trade of war; and serve to convince us, that these Achilleses are not easily roused to arms, whatever enthusiasm they may afterwards display in the field.

All the capacities, and energies, and habits of private life, are unrelentingly wrested to the production of force, for the subjugation of the globe, or, as coordinate with this object, for the aggrandizement of the reigning family. The changes of form in their government have occasioned no remission in this pursuit. It has always been spoken of among them with confidence and zeal. Events have recently brought it more into notice; and nothing now remains but to achieve the ultimate object, '*la grande pensée*,' as it is emphatically styled in the coteries of Paris.

France is divided into about 30 military governments, subject to a general of division and his staff, to which commissaries are attached as executive officers. The civil division consists of 122 departments; 24 of which have been acquired since the overthrow of the monarchy, exclusive of Tuscany, not included in any part of this statement. The departments are divided into districts or *arrondissements*, from 3 to 5 in number; the *arrondissements* into cantons, and the cantons into municipalities, amounting to about 55,000. Each department is governed by a prefect and his council, composed of a commissary of police, a mayor, and certain inspectors, denominated *counsellors of prefecture*. The district, or *arrondissement*, by a subprefect and his council, of a similar formation. The cantons and municipalities are under the supervision of an administration, composed of the civil authorities, with a president at their head. A mayor, a commissary of police, and two officers of the government, styled *adjuncts*, are allotted to every division having a population above 5000 souls. These several authorities are in strict subordination to each other, and at the controul of the prefects and subprefects; who, themselves, are charged with a weighty and inflexible responsibility as to the military levies.

The Conscription was first published in the form of a general law by the Council of Antients in the year 1798, and has since undergone some slight modifications.

By the law of the Directory, all Frenchmen are pronounced soldiers; and when the country is declared in danger, are liable to be summoned to its defence. In any other conjuncture, the wants of the Army are relieved by the Conscription; and the requisite number of conscripts is determined by the Senate or Legislative Body, at the suggestion of the executive government. The law which limits the whole number, regulates,

at the same time, the contingent of each department, proportionally to its population. Within eight days after publication, the *prefect* distributes this contingent among the districts, by the same rule; and the *subprefect* among the cantons and municipalities. All Frenchmen between the full age of twenty and twenty-five complete, are liable to the conscription. They are each year thrown into five classes; the first of which, consists of those who have completed their twentieth year on the 1st Vendémiaire, or 16th September preceding; the second of those who, at the same period, have terminated their twenty-first year, and so on, in the order of seniority. Thus, the conscript, who has attained the full age of twenty-five, remains liable, until the month and day just mentioned. The municipal administrations are bound to prepare lists framed from the registers of births, and from common notoriety, which particularize the name, domicile, stature, &c. of all the individuals subject to the conscription, within their jurisdiction. The same individuals are also bound to enroll themselves, with a similar specification, at the office of the municipality, as soon as the law is published. Both lists are then transmitted to the prefects, who are responsible for their accuracy, and who immediately consign them over to the minister of war.

Eight days are allotted to the preparation of the lists. The conscripts are then assembled in each canton, and examined by the administration, or by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect. The merits of all pleas of exemption are scrutinized at these meetings. Such as plead infirmities, if able to attend, are examined on the spot; and if not, are visited at their dwellings by 'the inspectors' and health-officers. The latter, generally physicians in the army, are not selected until the moment of examination; and, to obviate collusion, must belong to a district different from that of the conscript. The final decision of all cases of exemption, is referred to a commission of higher resort, composed of the prefect, the general officers and commissaries of the department. When these claims are disposed of, lists are formed of those who are adjudged competent to serve, whether present or absent; and the subprefect then proceeds to the 'drawing' or designation by lot, of such as are to constitute the quota of the district. Tickets regularly numbered to the amount of the names on the list, are publicly deposited in an urn, and indiscriminately drawn out by the conscripts or their friends. The lot falls upon those who draw the numbers below the amount of the quota. The higher numbers drawn by the rest are annexed to their names, in order that they may be forthcoming in their order, should any casualty disable their predecessors.

Absentees not presenting themselves within a month after the drawing, are declared *refractory*, proclaimed throughout the Empire, and pursued as deserters.

These are the conscripts of 'the active service.' But besides these, the law requires an equal number, to form what is termed, in contradistinction, the conscription 'of the reserve.' The members of the reserve are nominated, with the same formalities, to march only in cases of emergency; are regularly organized, and carefully disciplined, within their own department, from which they are not suffered to absent themselves. A third body is then created, of *supplemental conscripts*, equal in number to one fourth of the whole contingent, and destined to fill up the vacancies which may be occasioned before junction at head-quarters, by death, desertion, or other causes. If the supplement should not be adequate to this purpose, the reserve supplies its place; and at all events no deficiency is permitted, as each canton is accountable for its full assessment. No Frenchmen under the age of thirty can travel through the empire, or hold any situation under government, or serve in any public office, unless he can produce a certificate duly authenticated, attesting that he has discharged his liability to the conscription.

All the authorities are bound *in solidum*, and under the severest sanctions, to observe that the conscripts are assembled, reviewed and dismissed to their destination without delay. They are marched, under an escort of gendarmerie and in bodies strictly limited to the number of one hundred, to various quarters or depôts throughout the empire, and there first supplied with arms and clothing. They are never permitted to exist in separate battalions, but are individually (*nominatim*) draughted into, or scattered through, distinct corps of the preexisting army, to which they are marched in exceedingly small detachments, and sometimes from an astonishing distance.

Dispensations are given by the higher military tribunal of the prefect; and are provisional or definitive, according to the nature of the disability pleaded. For all diseases pronounced curable, the discharge is but temporary. The infirmities which tend to disqualify, are discriminated with the nicest care, and accompanied by copious scientific explanations. The minister of war reviews the decisions of this tribunal; and if a suspicion of partiality arise, orders the medical inquiry to be renewed. The party released pays an *indemnity* to the government, the amount of which is proportioned, by the prefect, to his taxes, or those of his parents. No exceptions were originally allowed to the law 'of active service;' but at this moment, the eldest brother of an orphan family, the only son of a widow, or of a labourer above the age of

seventy, or one who has a brother in the active service, may, on soliciting the indulgence, be transferred to the reserve. The same privilege is accorded to those who have taken the order of subdeacon in the ecclesiastical seminaries. *Parents continue responsible for their absent children, until they can produce an official attestation of their death.*

The Directory admitted of no substitution; but the severity of this principle is now relaxed in favour of such as are adjudged 'incapable of sustaining the fatigues of war,' or, whose labours and studies are deemed more useful to the state than their military service. Proxies are therefore received only *ad libitum*; not as a matter of right; and never without a special mandate from the Minister of War. The conscript furnishes a sum of about 5*l*. (100 francs) for the equipment of his substitute, who must be between the age of *twenty and five and forty, of the middle size at least, of a robust constitution, of a good character certified by his municipality, and himself beyond the reach of the conscription laws.* He bears the surname of his principal, in order that the latter may be known and compelled to march, should his proxy desert, or be lost from any other cause than death, or wounds received in battle *within the term of two years.*

All the enacting clauses of this system are fortified by heavy denunciations against public functionaries, parents, or others, who contribute to defeat or retard its operation. Any health-officer or other functionary convicted of furnishing a false certificate of infirmity, &c. is subjected to *five years imprisonment in irons.* All civil and military officers, even of the highest rank, convicted of favouring the escape, or concealing the retreat of a fugitive, are exposed to excessive fines. Conscripts detected in counterfeiting infirmities, or *mutilating themselves* are placed 'at the disposition of the government' for five years, to be employed in such public labours as may be judged most useful to the state. The absentees or *refractory* conscripts, whose apprehension is secured by the most minute and efficient precautions, besides undergoing the corporal punishment entailed on their offence, are amerced in a sum of fifteen hundred francs, equivalent, from the comparative value of money in the two countries, to about £120. This sum, together with the expenses incurred in the pursuit, is *levied inexorably on the real property of the father or mother, should the fugitive possess none in his own right.*

Nine garrison towns are designated, throughout the empire, as *dépôts* for the refractory conscripts. They are lodged in the citadels, subjected to a most rigid discipline, and made to work in the arsenals, or on the roads, clad in a particular uniform, with their heads closely shaved. Five years constitute the term allotted to this confinement;

but it is added, 'that they are to be gradually draughted into the army, as they give tokens of docility and reformation!' every conscript absenting himself for twenty-four hours from his *dépôt*, is punished as a deserter. A special council of war is assembled to decide upon cases of desertion. The penal sanctions are, 1st, death; 2d, the punishment of the ball (*la peine du boulet*); and, 3d, public, or hard labour.

The nature of the 2d, the punishment of the ball, merits notice. An iron ball of 8 *lb*. weight, and fastened to an iron chain of seven feet in length, is attached to the leg of the deserter. He, in the first instance, hears his sentence read, on his knees, and is condemned to hard labour during ten hours daily; and, in the interval of rest, to be chained in solitary confinement. This sentence is rigorously executed, and embittered by all the external marks of ignominy in dress and appearance. The duration of this punishment, which is ten years, is prolonged, and an additional ball fettered to the leg, in cases of contumacy or serious disobedience. A fine of 1500 francs is inseparable from all cases of desertion.

The grand characteristic of the present administration of France, is *relentless inflexibility.* A host of informers secures the fidelity of the executive officers. Cases of the most signal and barbarous rigour, crowd the daily gazettes of the empire, and even the journals of Paris, into which they are compulsively and awkwardly thrust, in order that the quickening impulse of fear may be propagated through the entire mass of servitude. We have it from good authority, that a traveller frequently meets, on the high roads, and particularly in the vicinity of the great cities, twenty or thirty of those miserable beings denominated refractory conscripts, guarded by a body of gendarmery, and *coupled together with a rope attached to a horse's tail, as a badge of disgrace!*

The provisions on the subject of the Reserve, are altogether illusory. Not only are all the conscripts of the current year swept away; but those of the preceding years, who have obtained a charter of exemption under the conditions prescribed by law, are also dragged into the field by a decree of the military chief of their department.

* Our readers are again requested to refer to Vol. I. page 1376 of *Panorama*, where is given an engraving representing this kind of exhibition, faithfully taken on the spot by one of our friends, and which we thought it incumbent on us, even at that time (January, 1807) to present to our countrymen as a faithful portraiture; and which was copied by our permission, into other periodical works, prints, &c.

The most formidable, however, of all the evils extraneous to the code we have analyzed, is a practice which has prevailed, for some years past, of anticipating by law the regular levies. The conscripts, as we know, of 1810, are already called out; and by this it must be understood, that those, who would then attain the age of twenty, are already made to serve in the armies. These, and other causes connected with the abuse of unlimited power, bring into the field a numerous population of boys, in appearance scarcely able to endure the accoutrements of a soldier, and who, in their preparatory exercises, are objects both of pity and amazement. 'Un des spectacles les plus extraordinaires de Paris,' said a distinguished personage of that capital to a stranger, 'c'est celui des jeunes conscrits, qui font leurs exercices dans les Champs Elisées. Les vainqueurs du monde ne sont que des enfans.'

To persons of the better classes, who hate and despise their government,—to the great body of professional men, and of drooping merchants and manufacturers, who educate their children with care and tenderness, and who find no compensation in the splendour of the imperial diadem, for the degradation of their own order, and the loss of domestic comfort, the conscription appears the *maximum* of human suffering,—the most odious of all wrongs and the most vexatious of all injustice. The *Lycées*, or public schools, the seminaries of ecclesiastical noviciate, the universities of law and physic, are all subject to the visits of the recruiting officer, and forced to surrender up their pupils, without exception of genius or taste, at a period of life when the morals are in a state of oscillation,—when the character of the frame itself is scarcely determined; and the understanding but in the first stages of development. Parents are not only made to suffer the pains of a separation under such circumstances, but are condemned to the inexpressible grief of seeing the principles and manners of their children exposed to total wreck, in the infectious communion of the common soldiery,—the meanest and most profligate of mankind. The impressment of a British seaman is doubtless a revolting spectacle, but falls far short of the scene of real distress, exhibited at the balloting of a conscription, when the parents or friends of the conscript are indulged, as is often the case, in drawing his ticket from the fatal urn. The piercing shrieks and tumultuous acclamations alternately uttered on these occasions, by a people to whom Nature has allotted such vivacity of character, wholly overpower the feelings of a spectator, and conduct him irresistibly to the conclusions we have adopted, concerning the spirit with which the imperial dispensations are obeyed.

Men of large fortune, the least respectable

of the community of France at this moment, either monopolize the substitutes, or corrupt the inspecting officers, and thus disentangle themselves from the trammels of the law. The parasites of the court, by intrigue and favour, secure the same immunity to themselves and their friends. The great military and civil dignitaries of the empire are privileged *ex officio*; and this exemption will be gradually extended to all whose zeal is useful to prop the greatness of the ruling power.

Notwithstanding the familiarizing experience of the past, and the certain expectation of the future, every new conscription spreads consternation through all the families of the empire. From the commencement of the war against Prussia, until the termination of the campaign in Poland, three several levies were raised; the last of which, proposed in the spring of 1807, created a sensation that is not to be adequately described. Although all correspondence relative to the position of the armies was rigorously interdicted, and no letters suffered to pass without scrutiny, it was impossible wholly to conceal, at least from the public at Paris, the dreadful mortality which afflicted the march, and the incredible hardships inseparable from the movements of the troops—labouring under a scarcity of provisions, and the unaccustomed rigours of a northern winter. It is not easy to convey a just idea of the state of Paris during this period of uncertainty and alarm.

In the midst of disquietude and fear, public festivals were multiplied, in order to give an air of confidence to the administration at home; and an unusual degree of splendour brightened the court of the Empress, who remained in Paris, and took a principal share in these mummeries of despotism. *Her Majesty* was constantly glittering before the public eye, either at the brilliant *circles* of the *Thuileries*, the numerous and magnificent *fêtes* of the *Luxembourg* and the *Garde-Meuble*, or in the theatres, at the meanest of which she condescended to assist, and to inhale the incense of the multitude. The bulletins announcing the most brilliant successes were regularly kept back for some days, and rumours of disaster intentionally circulated, that the grateful intelligence might produce the greater sensation. These, and other contrivances, however, we are informed, had but little effect in quickening the sluggish loyalty of the body of the people. That emulation of servitude, which is so signally conspicuous in the public bodies, great officers, and 'mercenary Swiss' of state,—and to which, under all absolute governments, the higher ranks have evinced so disgraceful a propensity,—is but little seen among the lower classes of France; who manifest, for the most part, a chilling indifference to the personal exhibitions of the

imperial family, and appear to have lost, in this respect, all the characteristic fervency of their nation.

We may readily believe, that, if the Conscription be hateful to Frenchmen, it must be still more so to the countries annexed to their empire. In Italy, and the Low-Countries, many motives conspire to sharpen the sensibility of the sufferers, and to foment that rancorous animosity which, as we are assured, is generally entertained against their oppressors. Their hereditary antipathies, well-known to the reader of history, and certainly not to be subdued by the events of our own era—the incalculable and *heart-struck* evils inflicted upon them by the republic and her armies, 'the record of which is written in the flesh, and cannot be erased,'—the ruin of their old and favourite institutions—the defacement of their monuments of superstition and art—the *impoverishment of all classes, and the actual stoppage of every source of private comfort and public prosperity*. Under the exasperation of past and present wrongs, they send forth their youth with a reluctance which may be easily imagined, and of which their oppressors are fully aware. In the distribution of the levies among the departments, the contingent allotted to the incorporated territories is designedly small; but the proportion, nevertheless, of their refractory Conscripts is astonishingly great; and the coercive measures for the punishment of disobedience, tend to increase the odium of the law itself. The common ends of political dominion, and the purposes of fiscal regulation, of the Conscription, and of espionage, have given a monopoly of all offices of profit or trust to Frenchmen,—whose conciliatory manners and affected moderation are insufficient to allay the jealousy resulting from their intrusion.

There is no part of the Roman policy which the French have more studiously copied, than their attention to military discipline. It is their intention, as they express it, to form '*Une génération propre à la guerre et à la gloire*.'—'*Un peuple guerrier porté à la gloire par ses lois*,' &c. And for this purpose, the boys of all the *lycées* of the empire are made to march to their classes by the sound of the drum, and are taught the manual exercise during their hours of recreation. The exercises of the conscripts, after their union at the depots, are incessant, and of a nature to qualify them for the severest hardships. Not a moment of rest is allowed in the *short* interval between their incorporation and their march to the frontiers or to the enemy. The troops retained in France, which always consist of raw recruits, are collected in numerous bodies, and disciplined without intermission, upon a scale large enough to familiarise the private to the tumult of general action, and the officer to the use of the military *coup d'œil*.

Fatigue, and the penalties of misconduct, make a dreadful havoc among the conscripts, whose youth and condition entail a peculiar delicacy of frame and habits. The waste of life, however, is not one of the objects of imperial solicitude. An unlimited controul over the population of the country, enables them to replace every deficiency, and the survivors are poured into the field with bodies moulded into strength, and minds completely broken to the yoke.

It requires little more than one or two years to make veterans of men thus fashioned and conducted; who, accordingly to the bent of their genius, are precipitated in every movement, and led on impetuously to every attack; and whose murmurs, if time were given for the intrusion of discontent, would be lost in the tumults of incessant agitation. By the dispersion of the new conscripts, as we have seen *individually* among their *veteran* predecessors of a few campaigns, disaffection evaporates without danger to the Government; and the former are gradually assimilated to their companions. Once without the sphere of their domestic attractions, with no hope of escape, and conscious that their destiny is irreversibly fixed, they accommodate themselves to circumstances with the facility which belongs to a temperament preeminently flexible and ardent. They are kept as much as possible beyond the frontiers, not merely for the purposes of conquest and rapine, but in order that they may the sooner lose the qualities of the citizen, and become altogether the creatures of the general. With a view to render this conversion more perfect, and more secure for the government, the principal leaders are frequently transferred from one corps to another, in order that no dangerous attachment to individuals may arise from a long continuance in the same command. If their service has its extraordinary hardships, it has also its peculiar rewards. Death is inexorably inflicted, as we have seen announced in their bulletins, for the slightest transgressions, when it is deemed expedient to enforce order: but we need not be told, that the signal for riot is often given by the general, and the abstinence of the soldier fully requited.

It is but justice to the ingenious author of the foregoing essay, to acknowledge that we have omitted several of his less prominent paragraphs: as a composition, therefore, this article must not be judged by our extracts: but as a collection of facts and reasonings; we have changed nothing, neither in order nor expulsion. Time will shew whether this military colossus will be able to support its own weight: we should not be surprised, if it proved to be no stronger than that of the Prussian Frederic: a few years hence it may be said of it, *nole ruit sua*.

FOREIGNERS IN ENGLAND.

CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF POLITICAL SPECULATIVE FOREIGNERS.

We have repeatedly hinted at the intrigues of foreigners in England. We know the danger attending their secret and malignant influence. Our private communications have been unavailing in the attempt to dispel the Circæan infatuation under which, in this age of pseudo-liberality, our public men of all parties have laboured, more or less, since the early stages of the French Revolution.

What our honest endeavours were unable to effect, accident, it should seem, is likely to accomplish; or rather, as we hope and trust, the interference of that over-ruling Providence, which seldom permits villainy to triumph long without detection. The extraordinary interference of a foreigner in our military concerns, at one of their most critical periods, has produced a considerable sensation in both Houses of Parliament; and is likely to lead to important results.—We now, therefore, esteem ourselves at liberty to discharge so much of our duty to our country as consists in lifting up a part of that veil, which has hitherto concealed a most nefarious system of deception. We do not mean to cast the slightest degree of blame on the respectable class of emigrants among us, although we are unhappily obliged to admit, that some of the highest ranks, and men of real honour, have, through weakness or inadvertence, lent the sanction of their names to the support of intriguers. In this observation we allude principally to the natives of France, who are more forward and much more dangerous than other foreigners are, generally speaking. Men of this description are usually found among those who had taken some active share in the *beginning* of the French revolution. Stopped in their guilty career, and disappointed in their ambitious views, either by want of talents, or by the fury of succeeding parties; bent on mutual destruction, they sought in this country an asylum, which overmuch confidence too easily granted. Their sufferings, from whatever cause, have been appealed to and accepted as proofs of their *secret* loyalty: disappointed schemes of treachery have been vaunted of as glorious though unsuccessful struggles against illegitimate power; and even marks of undisguised *contempt*, from able and discerning revolutionary leaders, have been construed into tokens of honourable distinction. Even the butchers of September, have met with caresses in this country: so much do men's words outweigh their actions, in this land of unsuspecting oblivion. The constitutional inconsistency of the French has enabled even the desperadoes of that nation to boast of some "compunctious visitings of na-

"ture" in the midst of their bloody career. Robespierre himself could sometimes tender mercy to a victim; and it is well known that the wretches, who for twelve livres a night, undertook the bloodiest of the executions, yet melted into tears at the interview of a reprieved prisoner with his family.*

From this it happens, that whatever may have been the general conduct of these men, they have to produce positive proofs of *some* good deed, or at least of *some* remission in iniquity, in opposition to the testimony of men acquainted with the French revolution, and its agents. If an English subject, overtaken by the revolutionary storm, received a favour at their hands while their power lasted, certificates are eagerly requested; nor can gratitude or honour refuse them. The mass of documents is swelled by letters from English agents on some occasional communications: a slight and transient knowledge is improved by intrusive importunity into a seeming acquaintance; and confederates, already established in the country, urge these undoubted claims to national generosity, with the common-place cant on deserted virtue and unrewarded merit.

We do not mean to deny, that among the emigrants who depend on the bounty of government, there are gentlemen by birth, who are reduced from their original comfortable situations, by loss of property: but we also find others who never had property to lose. Priests, mechanics, discarded troopers, *self-created* colonels, generals, and chiefs of party, whose importance arose solely from the calamities of their country. Yet impotent as they might be, each of them had (in discourse, at least) a powerful party in France, an army awaiting only the signal to rise and range itself under his orders: or at least, such connections as cannot fail of obtaining the most accurate and early intelligence of the deepest, the embryo, plans of the enemy. Oh! certainly, such intelligence *must* be eminently useful and important to Britain;—but then—it cannot be supposed that the hazard attending such communications would be incurred without the prospect of an *adequate remuneration*.

As soon as by such means an introduction has been obtained to some of the public offices, these different materials are worked up, with great industry; and a regular plan for the overthrow of the Usurper soon makes its appearance. It is urged, by the interested parties, with all the zeal of loyalty: and supported by documents obtained by infinite difficulty. It is true, that plans of this description are, at present, less numerous than in the

* Compare Panorama, Vol I. p. 1001 and 1002, for interesting particulars relating to M. de Cazotte and M. de Sombreuil, &c.

early times of this influx of foreigners. The rapacity of the first adventurers has left only gleanings to their less fortunate successors, and the immense sums (we have heard them stated, by good authority, at *six millions* sterling, early in the war) that were thrown away in such speculations, have occasioned a shyness in the offices, not favourable to the extensive views of these indefatigable schemers. Yet within these few months, a bold push has we believe, been made to obtain *half a million*, in this manner; and the discovery of the cheat, was principally owing to the jealousy of another party of the same description.

Of the nature of these plans, most of which have come to our knowledge, we shall say nothing at present: indeed, to men acquainted with the real state of France they were perfectly ridiculous; no less by the means proposed, than by the choice of the agents. But, though access to that principal mine of wealth is now become more difficult, there yet remain means by which a man of industry may pick up a decent livelihood in politics, over and above his fixed salary: the principal are, *Missions*, and *Correspondence*.

The *Missions* are a kind of voyages of discovery, in quest of information as to the state of the Continent, &c. &c.; and it matters but little on these occasions whether a man be qualified for the undertaking, provided he has *la bonne volonté*. This employment is either given to a principal, or to a subordinate agent. The principal receives a sum of money for the excursion he has chosen, or which has been pointed out to him; and sets out—for some obscure village in England; or if he be a man of wonderful spirit and adventure, he repairs to some spot on the Continent, distant as far as possible from danger;—here he spends in perfect security, part of the money he has received; and returns in due time, with most wonderful intelligence, gathered in taverns, coffee-houses, or ball-rooms; or elicited by new versions, and strength of imagination, from continental newspapers. One of these fellows, sent to the interior of Europe, never went nearer to his allotted post than Altona; another, sent to France, went to Norway; a third, dispatched to Persia, and entrusted with £3,000, stopped at Hamburgh, explained the purport of his mission to Bourienne, the agent and creature of Buonaparte; attempted to establish a house of trade with the money; quarrelled with a confederate, returned to England; was thrown into Cold-Bath Fields prison, and was ultimately sent out of the country. Another, once a flaming loyalist, but detected and turned out, is now Divisional Inspector of Bourienne's police, at Hamburgh, &c. &c. And here we must remark, that one good resulting from the blockade of the British Isles, is, the difficulties thrown in the way of these expeditions; though some, we think, have been lately undertaken,

and, one we believe, is but recently defeated.

These offences are comparatively venial; but is it true, that when a subordinate agent is sent, at the recommendation of a speculator who has access to the offices, the money is given to the principal, who deals out what he thinks proper, to the other? Is it true, that when the lot falls on a man un-hackneyed in these manœuvres, and who honestly undertakes the dangerous service, through want, or through excess of zeal, that he is thrown on the inhospitable shore of the Continent, without any regard to his safety?—that many lose their lives in this way, while the kidnapper here enjoys the price of their blood? Is it possible, that some should have been denounced *before-hand*, either by the opposite parties employed in the same traffic, or by their chiefs themselves, the better to secure the profit made on their devoted heads? Is it true, that some who have escaped all these dangers, have been frightened into silence, by threats of banishment out of the kingdom; and that they have been actually sent out of the country, when they have ventured to speak? Is there a gentleman now confined at Worcester, for an offence of a nature nearly similar?

We have stated, that a *Correspondence* is another of the resources of foreign political adventurers; it is by far the most beneficial, and, for the respective leaders, it is attended with very little trouble: they accordingly strive with fierce contention to obtain the preference; and in these contests the general character of all parties may be known, pretty accurately, from the discoveries made by their antagonists; nor indeed ought we to be surprised at the eagerness of this pursuit, when a balance of £7,000 has been known to remain in the hands of a principal agent. These correspondences are either carried on with the neighbouring coasts, or through the foreign post-offices; but they generally are managed by both ways. The first is more expensive, is attended with some show of bustle and activity; and is swelled into importance by the *timely sacrifice of some of the under agents*. The names of the pretended correspondents are of course carefully concealed, lest they should be exposed to danger; or, when they are revealed, through unbounded confidence, it is impossible to ascertain their identity, or their means of obtaining intelligence. Indeed, it matters but little who is the author of the mysterious dispatches; and the following practice which has come to our certain knowledge, might dispense altogether with these round-about evolutions except for the purposes of procuring early newspapers of the latest date possible; the only practical advantage of these correspondences; and the only source of information which they usually furnish.

When one of these professed dealers in intelligence finds trade rather slack, he very composedly sits down to write a letter to himself in a disguised hand, and under a fictitious name. Between the lines, he writes, with lemon juice, or sympathetic ink, whatever surmises the news of the day may afford, or whatever he can glean from foreigners recently arrived, a description of persons for whom he is ever on the watch. The dispatch being closed, is sent under cover, to a confederate, at some of the continental ports; who puts it into the post-office, that it may arrive here marked with a foreign stamp. In the mean time, mysterious hints are given of expected intelligence from the Continent. The packet arrives; the portentous paper is put close to the fire to make the sympathetic ink appear; and, when a good deal scorched, it has acquired all the authenticity of which it is susceptible, and is brought, triumphantly, to some public office, where it frequently fetches a handsome price. That many articles of political intelligence, and even *important secret state papers*, are fabricated in some such manner, we are firmly convinced; indeed, a fellow on being taxed with the fact, answered very gravely, "very well, then, he deserved at least some merit for ingenuity and foresight:" nay, we know a gentleman, who would testify on oath, that when on the point of being sent on a mission, similar practices have been recommended to him, by the principal agent; lest, by acting honestly, he should bring himself into danger. He can even determine from his notes the date of the proposition.

It cannot be expected, that we should detail the various frauds practised by these intriguers; but, the following anecdote, for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves, may help to form a true estimate of the value of the documents on which they build their schemes. The wife of an intriguing Frenchman, who has succeeded in obtaining a confidential situation near the Hospodar of Wallachia, had lodged in London at the house of a confectioner of the same nation; and had quitted the country, about £6 or £7. in his debt. This the husband recollected in his prosperity: he wrote to the confectioner under cover, and rather in ambiguous terms, thanking him for past services, and directing him to call at the Russian ambassador's, where he should receive the needful. An intriguer got possession of the letter; and as there was no superscription, (it having come under cover) he pretended that it had been addressed to himself; that he was on the most intimate footing with the secretary to the Hospodar of Wallachia; represented the importance of that country in the present state of Turkey, &c. &c. &c. and the plan, we believe, had complete success; principally through the support of a foreign ambassador, who was himself the first dupe.

We shall pass the intrigues about French colonies; the possession of which was tendered at the same time, and by the same persons, to the right owners, and to the English government: with the many whimsical plans, for the overthrow of the Usurper. One of these, however, we shall note for its singularity; observing, at the same time, that, to the credit of English common sense, we believe it was credited only in a foreign circle. Very lately a man made notorious boasting of a former intrigue with the *unspotted Josephine*; pretended to be in constant correspondence with her, through the means of a confidante; and affirmed, that such was the deep impression his dear image had made on her tender heart, that she was willing, by all the means in her power, to contribute to the fall of her husband; and to descend from her exalted rank to the humble situation of mistress to this individual. To our readers, this may appear only ridiculous; but, the man, by his idle story, obtained recommendations, of which he knew how to avail himself, from his more honourable but credulous countrymen. Let it be recollected, besides, that one of the characteristics of French revolutionists, whose principles most of these men have at one time openly professed, is, to blend ridicule with atrocity. And here we may ask, if, independent of the loss of money, independent of the crimes we have noticed, our statesmen are aware of the discredit they sustain in character, by having their names bandied about, as they incessantly are, by these foreign intriguers? Information may be wanted: but, is it from the dregs of all parties, is it from men, strangers to France for years, and who dare not shew themselves on the continent, that it can be obtained? In fact, what real and useful intelligence have they communicated, in return for the immense sums squandered upon them? Of what squadron did they notice the sailing? We know, indeed, that Sir Samuel Hood owed the capture of the French frigates from Rochfort, to continental information; but it was given by *gentlemen* of a very different description; and who scorned any reward, beyond the service they rendered. It is high time to abolish these nefarious practices; and if men in place have not sufficient leisure to explore the maze of these foreign intrigues in all its windings, they will run no risk of committing an injustice by discarding the whole of the motley crew who crowd the avenues of the public offices, to prevent that *real information* from reaching government, which would irrevocably terminate their lucrative avocation.

* * * It is understood, that some of these adventurers have 3, 4, or £500 per ann. pension; independent of the gain they make of the lives of their countrymen: or the sale of their intelligence.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT STATE
OF THE MISSIONS SUPPORTED BY THE
MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

OTAHEITE.

The attention of the Society was first directed to this and other islands of the great Pacific Ocean. Their first Missionaries, about twenty in number, landed at Otaheite March 6, 1797. Additional Missionaries have since been sent.

The great difficulties which attend the conveyance of needful supplies to this very distant island, and the want of a regular correspondence with the Missionaries, have subjected them to much disappointment, and to many painful privations. They have, nevertheless, persevered in the instruction of the natives; and their endeavours to instruct the children and youth are promising.

The commercial intercourse between Otaheite and New South Wales is increasing, and it is hoped that additional facilities will be afforded for more frequent communications with the Missionaries: and that opportunities will be presented for their visiting other islands.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Bethelsdorp.—During the last six years Dr. Vander Kemp has resided at this station; with other assistants, constant, or occasional: it has lately flourished considerably; and contains about six hundred persons, whose civilization gradually increases, together with instances of conversion. In some of the neighbouring kraals, or villages, a very earnest desire has been discovered to hear the word.

Some of the Caffres also who frequently visit Bethelsdorp, discover an increasing wish for religious instruction, and ask, *why they are so neglected?* The reason is, that the Missionaries are not yet allowed by the government of the colony to extend their labours to that country. Dr. Vander Kemp, within the last three years, has purchased the liberty of seven persons, at the expense of eight hundred pounds or more of his own private property.

Orange River.—This station is occupied by Messrs. Anderson, Kramer, and Janz; they civilize the people by teaching them to build houses and cultivate the land; by preaching the gospel, teaching them to read, and catechising them: they have met with considerable success. Seventeen persons have been baptized; and the Lord's supper was administered, for the first time in that wilderness, on Christmas-day, 1807. The natives have suffered much from the small-pox, but the introduction of the vaccine inoculation has stopped its progress, and promises to eradicate that destructive disease.

Namaquas.—The very remote situation of the Namaquas, admits but rarely of intercourse with the Cape; but, it appears that this Mission was going on well, and that there were prospects of much usefulness.

Graaf Reinet.—Mr. Kicherer, who was obliged to abandon the promising station at Zak River, on account of the sterility of the country, has accepted the pastoral charge of the Dutch church at Graaf Reinet, where he preaches to Christians, and to numerous Heathen who reside at that place, or resort to it.

ASIA.

Vizagapatam.—The Missionaries, Cran and Desgranges, are diligently employed in the instruction of the Heathen in the Gospel. They have made a considerable progress in the Telinga language, and have begun to translate the Evangelists into it: they have also printed and circulated short catechisms, and other tracts, for the natives, in which they are now assisted by Anandarayer, (a Bramin,) who has been, in a very remarkable manner, converted. They preach every Lord's-day, in the Fort, to the Europeans; and superintend some large schools which they have raised of native children.

Tinevelly.—Mr. Ringeltaube is constantly engaged in visiting the small congregations of native professing Christians, scattered over a large tract of country; he also embraces every opportunity of instructing the Heathen.

Negapatam.—Mr. Vos, who was driven from Ceylon, has accepted of an appointment to the Dutch church at Negapatam. In this great city there are seventy-five Heathen pagodas, and five Mahometan mosques.

Birman Empire.—Two of the Missionary Students, Mr. Pritchett and Mr. Brain, have lately been sent with a view of occupying an important station in the great and populous country of the Birmans.—Another, Mr. Hands, accompanies them to India, designed to commence a Mission at Seringapatam.

Ceylon.—The Missionaries, Errhardt and Palm, (together with Mr. Read, who was an assistant to Mr. Vos,) continue their exertions in this island.

China.—Mr. Morrison arrived at the place of his destination in September, 1807, when he immediately entered, with the greatest alacrity, on the Herculean task of acquiring the Chinese language; in which he had made a considerable progress in England.

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

For several years past, the Society, have used their endeavours to awaken the attention of this people to the Gospel. Their chief instrument in this attempt was Mr. Frey, a converted Jew from Germany, who, after spending several years in their seminary at Gosport, was supported by the Society, in

preaching to the Jews in London; and there is reason to hope, notwithstanding many discouragements, some disappointments, and the opposition of their superiors, that several individuals have been brought to receive Jesus as the true Messiah. Mr. Frey, however, being dissatisfied with the measures pursued by the directors, and being strongly inclined to others which they could not adopt, has withdrawn himself from his connexion with the Society, and other ministers are engaged, stately or occasionally, to preach to the Jews.

AMERICA.

New Carlisle.—Mr. Pidgeon continues to labour among the inhabitants of New Carlisle, near the Bay of Chaleur, in New Brunswick.

WEST INDIES.

Tobago.—Mr. Elliot has obtained permission to preach to the negroes on many of the estates, and numbers of them have discovered the greatest readiness to receive instruction.

Demarara.—To this populous colony, the Society was invited to send a Missionary, by Mr. Post, a planter, of Dutch extraction, settled on the estate called Le Resouvenir. Mr. Wray commenced his labours among the negroes, and others, Feb. 1803, with an uncommon degree of encouragement. The number of slaves who attend from surrounding places continually increasing, it was soon found necessary to build a chapel for their accommodation. This was quickly effected by the zeal, and, in great part, at the expence, of Mr. Post, whose generous exertions in favour of the cause have cost him, in little more than a year, nearly a thousand pounds—Several Europeans, and persons of colour, have likewise contributed. Many gentlemen who were at first adverse to the instruction of the slaves, with the managers of several estates, have borne a solemn testimony, in writing, to the happy change that has taken place in the morals of the slaves, and especially in their attention to their work; so that the coercion of the whip was rendered needless.

Twenty adults had been baptized, after due instruction and satisfactory evidence of the influence of truth for their conduct; and several more were in a state of preparation.

Receipts and Disbursements, from May 1, 1808, to May 1, 1809.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|----|
| Collections, Subscriptions, | | | |
| Donations, &c..... | 3822 | 16 | 0 |
| Dividends on Stock, &c..... | 966 | 13 | 6 |
| | 4789 | 9 | 6 |
| Balance..... | 2082 | 5 | 9 |
| | £. 6871 | 15 | 3 |
| Disbursements..... | 6871 | 15 | 3 |

N. B. The Expenditure within the past year has exceeded the Income of the Society 2082*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; part of which has been discharged,

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|----|---|
| By sale of Exchequer Bills..... | 1027 | 19 | 3 |
| Balance due to Treasurer..... | 1054 | 6 | 6 |

£. 2082 5 9

FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Bible Society at Basle, dated October 1808; expresses the most cordial and grateful thanks, for assistance in promoting an edition of the German Bible by standing types. The New Testament, which, some months before, had issued from the press, had received the fullest approbation of those to whom it had been sent. The Old Testament would be completed by the end of the year; demands for this Bible were numerous.

A company of active Christians in Basle had determined to print an edition of the New Testament, for the Grison Mountaineers, who have a peculiar dialect; to be gratuitously distributed, or sold at a very cheap rate. Former editions of the New Testament have become so scarce among them, that a copy is rarely to be procured, and only at a very exorbitant price:—Secondly, they had supplied the Protestants in different parts of the interior of France with a considerable number of French Bibles at reduced prices, and the returns of such sale had enabled the Basle Society to undertake a new edition of the New Testament in French. A set of stereo-type plates, now preparing in England, intended for the use of the Society at Basle, will materially assist in the design.

The rapid circulation of the Bohemian Bible at Berlin, has greatly exceeded the expectations of the Bible Society at Berlin. It was finished only at Michaelmas, 1807: and, although the Protestant Congregations using that language, in Bohemia and Silesia, do not exceed fifty, the whole edition of 3000 copies (92 only excepted) had been sold, or gratuitously distributed, within a period of fifteen months.

The Committee, has assisted an edition of the Polish Bible, by three successive donations, amounting in the whole to £800. The Society at Berlin, encouraged by this liberal grant, determined to increase their impression from 5,000 to 8,000 copies of the Polish Bible entire, and 2,000 extra New Testaments.

A new Association is formed at Stockholm, under the sanction of the King and Privy Council, with the designation of the "Evangelical Society." The object of this Institution is twofold—the circulation of the Scriptures, and the distribution of Religious Tracts; each object will have its separate

fund. Various parts of Sweden, were in great want of Bibles : but from the pressure of the times, and the impoverished state of the country, they could not entertain the smallest expectation of procuring, for some years, the requisite types, the Committee have been induced to grant £300, in aid of the fund, for the purpose of printing the Swedish Bible on standing types.

The Ministers of the United Brethren at Sarepta, encouraged by the grant of 600 rubles, and a promise of further assistance, had commenced the Translation of St. Matthew's Gospel into the Kalmyc language.

A Bible Society has been formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of distributing the Scriptures in Pennsylvania, and, in "those portions of the States of Jersey and Delaware which are contiguous to Pennsylvania;" with an ulterior view of producing similar establishments throughout the several States in the American Union. A donation of £200 has been made to it.

The intelligence of the supplies granted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in aid of translations and publications of the Scriptures in the various dialects of the East, arrived most opportunely, and animated the hopes and endeavours of all concerned in this desirable undertaking. It was intended to appropriate the amount of these supplies to the expense of preparing and printing editions of the Gospels in Malayalim, Chinese, Persian, Hindostanee, Bengalee, Mahratta, and Sanserit. Of these versions, some had previously issued from the Missionary press at Serampore, independantly of the aid of this Society; others are printing; and all are in a state of preparation. Of the Gospel in the Chinese character, a specimen has been received.

In support of such works, the Committee has resolved to appropriate for three successive years, an annual sum of £1,000.—500 English Bibles and 1,000 English Testaments, consigned to India, had proved most seasonable. A further supply of English Bibles and Testaments is determined on.

Editions of the New Testament in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, have been published. Others in Dutch, Danish, and modern Greek, are in the press.

The accidental arrival of a Spanish frigate, during the course of last year, afforded a gratifying proof, of the disposition of the Spaniards to receive copies of the New Testament. The earnestness with which the men of the ship solicited copies, the joy expressed by their countenances and actions in receiving them, and their immediate application to the perusal of them, afforded unequivocal demonstration of the high value which they set upon the gift. Several of the officers of the ship, and about 300 of the men, were present at

the distribution; and the Priest of the frigate himself sanctioned it, by accepting two copies of the New Testament for his own use, and by recommending the perusal of it, to the men.

775 Spanish Testaments were distributed to the prisoners of that nation, at Portsmouth, previous to their return to Spain, and most gratefully received.—Of the Italian New Testament, 500 copies have been consigned to the care of a respectable Correspondent at Malta.

With respect to the edition of the New Testament in modern Greek, the prospect of an extensive circulation of it is very encouraging, particularly among the Greeks dispersed throughout the Turkish Empire, and a large population of the same people at Smyrna, amounting to fifty or sixty thousand families, amongst whom scarcely a single copy of the New Testament was to be found. This work will have the advantage of a correspondent original Text in parallel columns.

Measures are taken for printing in the north of Sweden, 5,000 copies of the New Testament in the Lapland language. A number of Bibles and Testaments for the use of the German Colonies on the Wolga, have been distributed, and received with joy and gratitude. A further supply has been required.

The types and paper presented by the Society to the Missionaries at Karass, for an edition of the Scriptures in Turkish, have escaped the casualties to which they were so peculiarly exposed, and have also reached the place of their destination.

Copies of the Scriptures, have been sent for sale, or gratuitous distribution, as might be expedient, to the East Indies; to the Coast of the Mediterranean; to Quebec, Halifax, and Prince Edward's Island, in North America; to the West Indies and Spanish Main; to Gibraltar; to the Cape of Good Hope; to Madeira; and to Stockholm.

Another very considerable edition of the Welsh Testament has been printed at the expense of the Society.

Several copies, both of the Bible and New Testament, in English, have been sent to the Isle of Man, for sale at the reduced prices.

The Naval and Military Bible Society has been accommodated with copies of the Scriptures at the cost prices, to a very considerable amount. Large supplies have also been furnished on similar terms, to the Hibernian Bible Society, the Cork Bible Society, and the Wigan Bible Society.

The zealous and effectual manner in which the Bible Society at Reading has been constituted, the distinguished patronage which it has obtained, (the Bishop of Salisbury, one of the Vice Presidents, having accepted the Presidency of it;) and finally, the liberality and union so unanimously manifested in its

support, entitle its promoters and contributors to the respect and gratitude of the parent institution.

Another Auxiliary Institution is formed at Nottingham, under the designation of "the Bible Society of Nottingham and its Vicinity."

The several Congregations in the connexion of the late Rev. J. Wesley, are entitled to the acknowledgments of the Society, for various collections, amounting in the whole to £1278. 16s. 0½d.—presented, in their names, by the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke.—The sum of £1,000. three per cent. Consol. Ann. has been transferred into the names of the Trustees of the British and Foreign Bible Society, being a Donation from Mrs. Ann Scott, relict of the late Rev. Jonathan Scott, of Matlock.

Upwards of £700. have been received from the Presbytery of Glasgow.—A Society instituted at Greenock, for the professed object of circulating the Holy Scriptures in places where they are most wanted, and for assisting other Societies who have the same views, has presented a donation of fifty guineas.—A fourth donation of £90 has been received from the Association established in London for aiding the funds of our Institution.

The Rev. the Presbytery of Glasgow, after solemn deliberation, unanimously appointed an annual Collection to be made at all the Churches and Chapels within their bounds, on or before the last Sabbath of July each year, till otherwise ordered. The Rev. Presbytery at Paisley have also unanimously appointed a Collection to be made for the same object, within the bounds of their extensive Presbytery.

The annual loss on books supplied by the Society at reduced prices, which has been unavoidably increased in consequence of the enhanced value of paper, cannot be estimated at less than £1000.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

The sum collected at the religious services in behalf of this society, on May 22, was £170. 2s. 1½d.—This society has lately advertised a premium of thirty guineas, as an inducement to literary men for the best refutation of the late Mr. David Levi's "Disquisitions on the Prophecies"—to be produced within the course of the year 1809. It is their intention that it be submitted to men eminent in literature before publication. We understand that they have several other instructive works in contemplation.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. XI.

Revenue of William the Conqueror.

The settled and regular revenue of William I. of Normandy, exclusive of presents, fines, and various contingencies, amounted to one thousand sixty pounds sterling, thirty shillings and three half-pence a day.—This is an immense revenue, for the pound sterling in the Conqueror's reign was a pound weight of silver, and therefore contained more than three times as much silver as a pound sterling at this day, therefore the sum here mentioned, of 1060l. 30s. 1½d. or 1061l. 10s. 1½ must have contained more silver than 3184l. 10s. 4½d. or, in round numbers, 3185l. sterling, contain at this day. Therefore the king's revenue for the whole year must have been, 365 times 3185l. or, 1,162,525l. sterling of our present money. And, if we suppose the value of money at that time to have been only about 20 times as great as it is in the present period, so that an ounce of silver would have bought only twenty times as much bread, or corn, or meat, as it will at this day (which I take to be a very reasonable and moderate supposition, and rather under than over the true difference of the value of money then and now), this revenue will have been equivalent to a revenue of 20 times 1,162,525, or, 23,250,500l. a year at this day. Our author* tells us that this revenue was the regular, fixed, or permanent revenue of king William, arising from his settled rents in England, *ex justis redditibus*, and was exclusive of the presents made to him on various occasions, and the fines paid him by criminals, as compositions or commutations for the punishments of their crimes, *reantum redemptionibus* (which in those times were very numerous and very great, and must have produced a very great sum of money), and various other contingent profits which contributed to fill the royal treasury. If this account is true, King William must have enjoyed a revenue equivalent to twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions of pounds sterling *per annum* at this day. This seems to be hardly credible; and yet from the minute exactness with which the author states the permanent part of the king's revenue to be 1061l. 10s. 1½. *per diem*, one would be apt to think he spoke from some known and approved account of it.—*Baron Maseres.*

For further particulars on the relative value of money, and English coin, compare *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 332.

* Ordericus Vitalis.

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Alfred the Great's Winchester Record—the original Domesday-Book.

It was in the fourth or fifth year of the Conqueror's reign that the famous survey of the kingdom which is contained in Domesday book was begun to be made. King Alfred, about two hundred years before this, had also caused a general survey of all England to be made, and a record of it in writing to be kept at Winchester, which was the chief town of the kingdom of Wessex, to which Alfred had succeeded by an hereditary succession of long standing, and which was the most powerful and distinguished of all the seven kingdoms into which England had, till some few years before that time, been divided. This *roll or record*, made by King Alfred, obtained the name of the *Winchester Roll*, from the place in which it was deposited: and it contained a description of the kingdom according to the districts into which King Alfred had caused it to be divided for the better Government of it, and preservation of the peace throughout it, to wit, counties, hundreds, and tythings; but it did not contain an account of the several quantities of land possessed by the several tenants of the crown, or principal land-holders of the kingdom, as the record made afterwards by King William did. This last record was likewise called by King William the *Winchester Roll*, on account of its resemblance to the former roll, which had been made by King Alfred, and had been called by that name. But, by reason of its great extent and minuteness, in setting down the quantities of every man's land, with the different kinds of it, whether arable or pasture, or woodland, &c. and of its great importance in ascertaining and determining men's claims, this latter record obtained among the English the significant name of *Domesday-Book*, as being (as I understand the author to mean) of the same importance in settling the claims of all men in the kingdom, who were great and rich as well as the poor, to their possessions in this world, as the final judgment of mankind at the last day will be in determining their future condition of happiness or misery in the other world. It appears likewise by this passage of Ingulphus, that this survey of the kingdom made by King William's order, was made from the accounts given by select persons in every district, who were called together by the king's commissioners, and required to inform them (probably upon oath, like jurymen upon inquisitions of various kinds) of all the particulars that were to be recorded; and we likewise are told that these select persons, or jurymen, did not always give true accounts of the possessions that belonged to the several landholders of their re-

spective districts, but sometimes represented them as less, both in the rents or profits arising from them, and in the extent of ground they consisted of, than they really were.—*Baron Maseres.*

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Rapid Growth of Carrots, by Order of St. Sylvester.

The Gatherer takes the liberty of calling the attention of our British agriculturists, to a principle which seems hitherto to have escaped their attention; that of causing vegetables to grow with unusual celerity, as well as to admirable flavour and perfection. As it is possible that this suggestion may raise the wonder of some, and perhaps stagger the belief of others, he begs leave to submit an example in which the undertaking was crowned with success. In fact the secret consists in procuring seed of the requisite properties, and in knowing how to commence the operation: for, as has been wisely observed, *dans telles affaires c'est le premier pas qui coûte*. A traveller in Italy gives the following instance of the fact. Speaking of the Abbey of Bernadine, on the top of Mount Soricte, or *St. Sylvester*, near Rome, he says:

"One of the Monks led me into a small garden, which he told me was the place, whither *S. Sylvester* retired himself, during the persecution, which afflicted the church in his time, and that there he wrought that great miracle, whereof mention is made in his life, *viz* that some of the emperor's men being come to look for him, the Saint had a desire to entertain them; but having nothing wherewith, he sent a deacon that served him, to sow some carrots in the garden; and having about an hour after ordered some of them to be taken up for dinner, his men went in a way of mockery and derision to him, but were extremely surprised, when being come at the place where the carrot seed had been sowed, they found very fair and large carrots, of an admirable good taste, and which served for a dinner to his guests. The Monk told me, that this miracle had in some sort been continued ever since; for that the carrots, that were sown in that garden, retain an extraordinary pleasant taste. Upon his telling me so, I made bold to pluck up one of them out of the ground, and having scraped it with my knife, I tasted it, by way of devotion; but finding it of a very flat taste; I threw it away. Hold, Sir, said the Religious, they are not to be eaten so, *they must be boiled, and drest with good oil, or good butter, and good spices*. We have a cook that knows how to dress them admirably well."

Some of these roots thus dressed, were served to our traveller at his dinner, and he speaks of their cookery in terms of the highest approbation.

SALE OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PANORAMA consults its dignity, rather than its inclination, or feeling, in restraining its commendations of a speech which the Honourable House to which it was addressed, and the Public at large whom it deeply concerns, have agreed to characterize as ranking with the most important ever delivered in the British Legislature. The effects it had on delivery, the effects it has had since delivery, in the adoption of some of the ideas it contains, sufficiently mark its influence. We think ourselves honoured as well as favoured by an opportunity of presenting a *correct* copy of this address. We anticipate the time, when these sentiments will be prevalent; and the Rulers of our Land will reduce them to action. Then will this article be appealed to, as having preserved them *authentically*, and we shall be considered as having done no small service to our Country. We are not insensible to the valour of our Officers, or to the *immediate* service the State receives from the skill, enterprize and bravery of our People; but we know, that these might be rendered completely abortive by *political* degeneracy; and that the most lasting, as well as important National benefits,—we might justly say blessings,—are derived from Political Integrity and Wisdom.

SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HON. THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THURSDAY THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1809, IN A COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERING THE BILL FOR PREVENTING THE SALE OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Wharton,

Before you proceed to put the Question of Reading this Bill a first time, I wish to offer myself to your notice:

And although I am at all times unwilling to request the attention of the Committee of this House, thinking that I should render them no service by mixing in their general Debates, and feeling also the inconvenience of being precluded afterwards by my other duties in this House from explaining or defending my opinions in any subsequent stage of discussion; nevertheless there are some subjects of a paramount importance, upon which I do conceive that I have a personal duty imposed me (and perhaps the House may think in some degree an official duty) to deliver the sentiments which I entertain:—And such is the present.

The Question now before us, is no less than this—Whether *Seats in this House shall be henceforth publicly saleable?*—A proposition, at the sound of which our Ancestors would have startled with indignation; but a practice, which in these days, and within these walls, in utter oblivion of every former maxim and feeling of Parliament, has been avowed and justified.

We are now, however, come to a pass from which we have no retreat. Upon this Question we must decide, Aye or No. To do nothing is to do every thing. If we forbear to reprobate this traffic, we give it legality and sanction. And unless we now proceed to brand and stigmatize it by a prohibitory Law, I am firmly persuaded that even before the short remnant of this Session is concluded, we shall see that Seats in this House are advertised for sale by Public Auction: And we shall have brought a greater scandal upon Parliament and the Nation than this country has ever known since Parliament have had an existence.

According to the course which these Debates have taken, three distinct points have been put in issue: First, Whether the Traffic be a Political Evil; in the next place, Whether it be any Parliamentary Offence; and lastly, Whether there is any safe and practicable Remedy by which this mischief can be put down for the time to come.

Sir; Into the first point, Whether this be a Political Evil, I do not mean to enter at any length; nor is it necessary to my purpose.

That the Influence of Property in maintaining Civil Order is of the highest importance, no man living can doubt: it is the firmest cement to all the relations of social life, it gives Stability to the State, and Prosperity to the Empire. That the Possessions of Property may, and must, and ought to have a predominating Influence in the Election of Members to serve in this House, I think is equally clear. But, that, abandoning all their legitimate rights of Influence, and laying aside all the virtuous and generous Motives of Friendship, Affection, and the fair preference of Talents and Integrity to fill places of such high Public Trust, they should go to a shameless and open market; that they should sell the Attachment of their Friends, Neighbours, and Dependents, for dry and sordid gain; and sell it to utter Strangers, of whose Qualities they can have no other Estimate than the Weight of their Purses; this does indeed appear to me to be a great Political Evil, and a great Public Grievance. It degrades and debases the habits of the higher ranks of life, who confess their own sense of the nature of these transactions, by the concealment with

which they seek to cover them : It taints also and contaminates the general Character of Parliament : and it furnishes the most formidable weapons to those who are professing, and I am willing to believe sincerely professing, to reform ; but as I fear, are, in truth and in fact, by the tendency of their endeavours, labouring to *subvert* the entire System of our Parliamentary Representation.

With respect, Sir, to the next Question, whether these practices are any Parliamentary Offence. That it is a high Parliamentary Offence, every page of our History, Statutes, and Journals, appears to me to bear evidence.

It is essential to the very idea of Elections that they should be free. Such is the antient language of the Statute of Westminster in the reign of Edward the First, speaking of Elections in general ; such also is the modern language of the Bill of Rights, with reference specifically to the Election of Members to serve in Parliament ; and we have a memorable instance in the year immediately following the Revolution of the sense in which this fundamental principle was understood, in the case of the Cinque Ports ; for by a Statute in the Second of William and Mary, it is not enacted only, but declared, that for the Lord Warden to nominate or recommend any Member to serve in any Port or Place within his jurisdiction, was a violation of the Freedom of Parliaments, and contrary to the Antient Laws and Constitution of the Realm.

In the description of these Offences, which constitute a Violation of our Privileges, there is nothing technically narrow, but the Rule is to be tried by its substantial Effects. Force, Fraud, corrupt practices and undue influence of any sort by which the freedom of Elections is controlled, have been reprobated in all ages.

These offences, if pursued as matter of personal delinquency, were antiently triable before the Committee of Privileges ; if they touched the Seat, they were cognizable in the Committee of Elections. At a later period, when these Committees were united, all such offences were of course tried indiscriminately before this joint jurisdiction. And so things continued until happily the functions of the Committee of Elections were transferred by the Grenville Act to a better Tribunal. But the general conservation and vindication of our Rights and Privileges, except so far as divested by special Statute, still resides, as we all know, in the House at large, and its Committee of Privileges.

Whoever therefore looks into the proceedings of all these several jurisdictions according to their different periods, will find abundant traces of the inquiries which have been insti-

tuted, and the censures which have followed upon offences of all these descriptions. And from the period of the Revolution, we may see them exemplified in the prosecutions conducted by Sir Edward Seymour against the Directors of the New East India Company in the reign of King William ; in the Reports of the Secret Committee upon the last ten years of Sir Robert Walpole's administration during the last reign ; in the charge brought against Lord North upon the Milbourn Port Election, and the general character of these Offences, is evidenced by all the language of similar proceedings, in our own time.

But, Sir, beyond this :—Practices of this description are not only offences by the Law of Parliament, they have been long since adjudged to be criminal by the Common Law of the Realm.

The Bribery of Votes was adjudged by the Court of King's Bench, in the early part of the present Reign, to have been a Common Law Offence, even though no precedents could be adduced to show it, and to have been punishable as such long before its increased prevalence made Parliament deem it necessary to restrain it by special Statutes. And in like manner any previous agreement or compact to control the Votes of Electors (even although the Electors are not themselves bribed) has been adjudged to be illegal upon general grounds of policy and jurisprudence.—Such was the Case which arose in the Burgh of Stirling in the year 1773, where some of the Town Council had entered into a corrupt agreement to divide the Profits of the Burgh, and what they were also pleased to call the Parliamentary Profits, and to bring no person into the Magistracy but such as should vote with them upon all Parliamentary Elections ; under this Agreement, Elections were had and passed unanimously. But when this Agreement was discovered and questioned, although it was manifest that the other Electors were neither party nor privy to the Agreement, nor had profited thereby, the Court of Session not only declared the Agreement itself to be illegal, unwarrantable, and *contra bonos mores*, but also that by reason of the undue influence under which such Elections were had, all those Elections were void and null. This Judgment afterwards came by Appeal to the House of Lords, and was there, in November 1775, affirmed.—At a later date, another question of this sort came before an Election Committee under the Grenville Act, from the county of Berwick, in 1781. The Petition there stated that two of the Candidates had by themselves, and friends, combined to control the Election, by chusing first one of those two Candidates, who should sit for a certain number of years or sessions, and then

that the other should be elected to succeed him. The Election Committee before whom that Case was tried and proved, reported the Agreement to be corrupt and illegal, and voided the Election.

What, therefore, it remains for us to do is plain. And as our Ancestors, when they found the Censures of Parliament, and the decisions of the Common Law, were insufficient to restrain the growing practice of Bribery to Voters proceeded to superadd the cumulative penalties of the Statute Law; so also it is for us, who have before us such flagrant proofs that the traffic in Seats has broken through the existing checks, to put it down by a new Prohibitory Law.

And now, Sir, we are brought to the last consideration—Whether we can by any safe and practicable Remedy suppress the mischief: And of this I have no doubt, if, with sincerity and diligence, we apply ourselves to the task.

According to my views of this subject, the Committee will perceive, that I must naturally desire in the first place that our Law should be in itself declaratory; lest we should impair the principle which we are endeavouring to strengthen. The definition or description of the offence should also be marked with such a degree of precision that we may not include in it things or consequences beyond our own intentions. And the prohibitory provisions should be such as are most analogous to the rest of our Election Laws upon corresponding cases.

Of course, the honourable Member who has brought in the present Bill will not be surprized that I should think he has fallen short of the true point, in not making it declaratory. As to the main part of his enactments, he will also be prepared for my dissenting from the use of such lax and wide modes of expression as he has employed; a defect into which it is no peculiar reproach for him to have fallen, as our modern forms of legislation have too much involved all our provisions in language so cumbrous that it is generally difficult to discover their sense and substance, through the multitude of words with which they are overcharged. But beyond this, it is quite impossible for me to consent to that part of his proposed enactment which makes the tenure of Seats in this House dependent upon Judgments to be obtained in the Courts below, or in any way puts the trial of our own Rights out of our own accustomed jurisdiction.

With regard to the Oath proposed by the hon. gentleman, it is such in its present form as I should entirely object to. I do not know that a proper Oath for a proper purpose is in itself an exceptionable provision by law.

Nor do I think that for solemnity or importance, so long as any Oaths are used in Election Laws, that any occasion for it could be more suitable; agreeing as I do very much with sir William Blackstone in opinion, that the Oath, if administered to the elected, would be far more effectual than when given to the elector. Nevertheless, knowing that to many persons any form of Oath whatever upon this subject would be highly obnoxious, and not thinking it indispensable necessary to the efficacy of the Bill, I should not be disposed to insist upon it.

What I should require would be, that the party who purchased should not reap the profit of his bargain, but should fall under the same disability as that enacted by the Act of William the Third, which I think would be improved also, if it excluded him not for that vacancy alone, but for the whole Parliament. The party who received the price of his venality should also of course forfeit it, with any further penalty which it might be thought right to superadd.

And beyond this, I would think it a proper course to declare it by positive law, what is implied by the judgments which I have already cited—that by such traffic each party becomes guilty of a Misdemeanor.

Upon the whole, Sir, that for which I am most anxious is the establishment of the principle; being firmly persuaded that honourable minds, which may have hitherto deviated from what I think was the strait path of their duty, or may have been made to vacillate by the practices which they saw prevailing around them with impunity—will shrink from them with abhorrence, when they find them condemned by a specific law: And other men, if actuated by motives less honourable, will be restrained by fears not less efficacious.

I shall therefore listen with satisfaction to any amendment that goes this length, accompanied by such brief and distinct provisions as may give a reasonable security that its execution will be accomplished.—And I shall be contented to lay aside for the present all questions of doubtful policy or difficult expressions; thinking it better to reserve them for future experience, and, if necessary, for future legislation.

I would presume also to recommend this course to the House, and the most prudent and most likely to contribute to the further progress of this Bill, and its ultimate passing into a law; on my own part most cordially and earnestly hoping for its success, as a measure which has now become indispensable to the Honour of this House and of the Country.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CHAPEL OF THE
RENT IN THE ROCK, UNDER GALVARY: IN
THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE,

At Jerusalem.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. pp. 370, 529.]

The Panorama might justly complain, were it so inclined, of contemporaries who not only avail themselves of the information it contains, but rashly charge it with a bias toward the monkish marvellous. Our article on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, page 529, proves sufficiently, that we considered natural causes as adequate to the effect of preserving the sacred Sepulchre, during the late conflagration. We deny the imputation of superstition; and we hope that some further remarks on the general subject, will meet our readers' acceptance.

The mode best adapted for preserving the memory of great events, is a fair and ample question for philosophic enquiry. Among a people practiced in the art of writing, and especially among a people accustomed to the incalculable advantages derived from the art of printing, the public would with one voice consign them to the page of history—multiply copies—disperse them abroad—distribute them into the hands of every body—and certainly they will descend to posterity. But, we ought to reflect, that the majority of mankind is not so highly favoured—that many hundreds of millions of our race cannot read—that it is useless (even were it possible) to write where none can avail themselves of what is written; and, therefore, we must, in contemplation, exclude every recollection of all the advantages attending a state of literature, before we are properly competent to the investigation of this question. That is hardly in our power: a state of *complete* ignorance is a condition beyond our conception; but, we may enquire, what have been the practices of those barbarous nations to which letters were unknown? These people, we must remember, though ignorant, were not stupid: they had the natural understandings of men, though void of cultivation: and they would pitch upon that mode of answering their purpose which promised to be most effectual. But, not the barbarous nations only, those also which are enlightened by letters, though letters be not generally studied among their people, have chosen the same means to accomplish the same ends. In fact, all nations have shewn by their institutions, that they consider *representation by action* as the most effectual and intelligible mean of commemoration, among the mass of a people. To perpetuate the memory of the death of

Houssein, slain in battle, the Mahometans represent the fight; and a combat is practised in which the (*pro tempore*) hero of the faithful is slain; and amid the shrieks and lamentations of beholders, is conveyed in great funeral pomp to interment. To perpetuate the memory of Washington, who died in his bed, the Americans bedeck a hearse, from a cavalcade of mourners, and, attended by a throng of people, perambulate the streets of Philadelphia, with all the emblems of sorrow. This is a modern institution.

The first hint of theatrical representation in ancient times, was derived from such commemorative processions, and from the events repeated on those solemn occasions. The same intentions are connected with the processions of the Catholics in Spain, Italy, &c. and, uncouth as they appear under monkish management, to the eyes of Protestants, they may defy their critics to devise any more effectual mean of recalling certain events to the minds of the completely ignorant and uninformed. What are all our anniversaries, civil or sacred, but so many opportunities for repeating what passed on the original occasion of them?—If, then, the voice of all mankind has determined the representative mode of celebration, as the most effectual commemoration, may we not relieve in some degree from the charge of being superstitious, those representations of passages in the life of our Lord which are annually practiced at Jerusalem? To those who have studied the subject they may appear useless, and certainly they are wholly unauthorised,—they therefore may not be *enforced*: that proposition is completely at rest;—may they be *tolerated*, among a people otherwise uninformed? We submit this question to the considerate.

With this statement may be connected the reflection, that divine authority had established national commemorations in the Jewish economy. The feast of the Passover was an annual representation of what had occurred in Egypt, in early ages; but it was preserved in memory, by being renewed in action, so far as was, generally speaking, possible. And the most solemn of Christian institutions consists of a representation though symbolical of a person suffering a violent death. That which was ordained as symbolical for all parts of the world, is practiced in action almost to the life, in that spot where it really occurred: this forms the chief attraction of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; and is the reason why that edifice is peculiarly thronged with pilgrims and visitants at Easter.

The chief ceremonies practiced on this occasion are thus described by Mr. Mæmdrell.

“ Their ceremony begins on Good Friday night, which is called by them the *nox tenebrosa*, and is observed with such an extraor-

dinary solemnity, that I cannot omit to give a particular description of it.

"As soon as it grew dusk, all the friars and pilgrims were convened in the chapel of the apparition (which is a small oratory on the north side of the Holy Grave, adjoining to the apartments of the Latins) in order to go in a procession round the church. But, before they set out, one of the friars preached a sermon in Italian in that chapel. He began his discourse thus: *In questa notte tenebrosa, &c.* at which words all the candles were instantly put out, to yield a livelier image of the occasion. And so we were held by the preacher for near half an hour very much in the dark. Sermon being ended, every person present had a large lighted taper put into his hand, as if it were to make amends for the former darkness, and the crucifixes and other utensils were disposed in order for beginning the procession. Amongst other crucifixes there was one of a very large size, which bore upon it the image of our Lord as big as the life. The image was fastened to it with great nails, crowned with thorns, besmeared with blood, and so exquisitely was it formed, that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable spectacle of our Lord's body, as it hung upon the cross. This figure was carried all along in the head of the procession; after which the company followed to all the sanctuaries in the church, singing the appointed hymn at every one.

"The first place they visited was that of the Pillar of flagellation, a large piece of which is kept in a little cell just at the door of the chapel of the apparition. There they sung their proper hymn, and another friar entertained the company with a sermon in Spanish, touching the scourging of our Lord.

"From hence they proceeded in solemn order to the prison of Christ, where they pretend he was secured whilst the soldiers made things ready for his Crucifixion: here likewise they sung their hymn, and a third friar preached in French.

"From the prison they went to the altar of the division of Christ's garments: where they only sung their hymn without adding any sermon.

"Having done here, they advanced in the chapel of the derision, at which, after their hymn, they had a fourth sermon (as I remember) in French.

"From this place they went up to Calvary leaving their shoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars to be visited, one where our Lord is supposed to have been nailed to his cross. Another where his cross was erected. At the former of these they laid down the great crucifix, (which I but now described) upon the floor, and acted a kind of a resemblance of Christ's being nailed to the cross; and after the hymn, one of the friars

preached another sermon in Spanish, upon the crucifixion.

"From hence they removed to the adjoining altar where the cross is supposed to have been erected, bearing the image of our Lord's body. At this altar is a hole in the natural rock, said to be the very same individual one, in which the foot of our Lord's cross stood. Here they set up their cross, with the bloody crucified image upon it, and leaving it in that posture, they first sung their hymn, and then the father guardian, sitting in a chair before it, preached a passion sermon in Italian.

"At about one yard and a half distance from the hole in which the foot of the cross was fixed is seen that memorable cleft in the rock, said to have been made by the earthquake which happened at the suffering of the God of Nature. When (as St. Matthew, Chap. 27, v. 51, witnesseth) the rocks rent and the very graves were opened. This cleft, as to what now appears of it, is about a span wide at its upper part, and two deep; after which it closes: but it opens again below (as you may see in another chappel contiguous to the side of Calvary;) and runs down to an unknown depth in the earth. That this rent was made by the earthquake, that happened at our Lord's Passion, there is only tradition to prove: but that it is a natural and genuine breach, and not counterfeited by any art, the sense and reason of every one that sees it may convince him: for the sides of it fit like two tallies to each other, and yet it runs in such intricate windings as could not well be counterfeited by art, nor arrived at by any instruments.

"The ceremony of the Passion being over and the guardian's sermon ended, two friars, personating the one Joseph of Arimathea, the other Nicodemus, approached the cross, and with a most solemn concern air, both of aspect and behaviour, drew out the great nails, and took down the feigned body from the cross. It was an effigy so contrived, that its limbs were soft and flexible, as if they had been real flesh; and nothing could be more surprising, than to see the two pretended mourners bend down the arms, which were before extended, and dispose them upon the trunk, in such a manner as is usual in corpses.

"The body being taken down from the cross, was received in a fair large winding sheet, and carried down from Calvary, the whole company attending as before, to the stone of anction. This is taken for the very place where the precious body of our Lord was anointed, and prepared for the burial, John 19, 39. Here they laid down their imaginary corpse, and casting over it several sweet powders, and spices, wrapt it up in the winding sheet: whilst this was doing they sung their proper hymn, and afterwards one

of the friars preached in Arabic a funeral sermon."

The chapel below Calvary in which the RENT IN THE ROCK re-appears, is that which is represented in our present plate. We add no remarks, except the information obtained from Mr. Mayer the draughtsman, that the sacred utensils are rather brass than gold. The necessity for concealing every appearance of wealth, from the Turks, even did the convent possess it, has ever been notorious.

We have already given the inscriptions on the tombs seen in our print; which are those of Godfrey of Bouillon, and brother (Baldwin).

The form and solidity of these tombs is so eminently striking to the eye, and we have already commended the forbearance of the Turks, which has allowed them to remain undisturbed, but it is known to few that parts of the armour, of the hero Godfrey, have been carefully preserved, and used in conferring the Order of knighthood of the Holy Sepulchre. Those who are disposed to favour antiquity, affirm that this Order was instituted by the empress Helena; but, it is more credible that Godfrey was rather the institutor than the reviver of it. It was called after him, and was deemed a Royal Order. His successors were grand masters of this order, while they reigned in Palestine: afterwards that honour attached to the kings of France. At length the Pope conferred the Order, and the father guardian at Jerusalem was his commissary general. In the seventeenth century knights of this Order, were numerous in Spain, Germany, and Poland. Proofs of noble descent were deemed necessary; but the wants of the convent pressing too heavily on the funds, this honour was conferred on the wealthy rather than the noble, and in consequence fell into decay. In 1689 the Pope made an effort to restore it, but to no great effect.

The ceremonies of knighthood were performed in the Holy Sepulchre, by the father guardian in person: the party took the oath, kneeling before the sacred tomb, wearing the gilt spurs of Godfrey of Bouillon, being girded with his sword, and receiving from that the accolade, or three strokes on the shoulder. He also wore the collar of Godfrey; which is a great chain of gold from which hangs a large golden cross, garnished with four smaller crosses, ornamented with rubies.

The privileges of this Order were antiently of great importance; but such as late years pay no regard to. They implied precedence of all other Orders: power to legitimate children: to possess church property: freedom from the quartering of soldiers; from all tributes, and duties, &c.—The services to be rendered by the knights were also considera-

ble; but the days of chivalry are passed; and though such institutions might originally be laudable as well as honourable, yet they are incompatible with the state of society, civil polity, and national honours, in the nineteenth century.

*** Sir Sidney Smith, it has been whispered, is entitled to be deemed a knight of the Holy Sepulchre: but on what authority we know not.

USES OF AMMONIAC AND PIGEONS' DUNG IN AGRICULTURE:

ASSISTANCE YIELDED AFTER THEIR DECEASE, BY THE INHABITANTS OF LONDON, TO FERTILIZE THE ARABLE LANDS OF SCOTLAND!

When Hamlet, in meditating on "the base uses to which we may return," traces the remains of Alexander to the humble office of "stopping a beer-barrel," the mind admires the ingenuity of the poet, but scarcely admits the possibility of his argument: "Alexander died; Alexander was buried; Alexander returned to dust; the dust is earth; of the earth we make loam."—Nevertheless, in this land of industry, this country in which every thing is put to use, the transition is constant, and is even an object of traffic. In the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons on Mr. Winsor's proposed Bill for forming a Company to prosecute his scheme of Gas-Lights, Mr. W. Cox, an eminent Chymist, delivered a Report of which we insert the substance.—The sending "great quantities—many hundred tons—of bones, human bones, by sea, from the metropolis, to the North,"—for the purpose of fertilizing the ground; the "erection of mills for the purpose of grinding them," are, we confess, facts new to us. That the bones of our Londoners should improve the fields of Scotland and "bring the most distant lands into the richest cultivation," is an intercourse, for which we were not prepared. It seems, however, that this is customary; and we congratulate more than one class of persons in London, who seem determined that the world shall derive no benefit from them while they live, that their remains may contribute something to the public welfare. Nay, we doubt not, but what, as the farmers find the refuse of cattle fed on oil cake, so superior to that fed on drier feed, that an epicure, during life, may be distinguished by the greater abundance of ammoniac with which in his state of usefulness and decomposition, he impregnates the earth around him. Whether we are obliged to persons, who never did any good in their lives, for what good they may do after death, we leave to their determination, 'ere it be too late.

The ingenious Mr. Harmer would have been delighted with the notice taken of the value of Pigeon's dung, "121s. the quarter," and the purpose to which it is applied: for, in his "Observations on Scripture," he attributes the high value put on a cab of Dove's dung, at the siege of Samaria, 2 Kings VI. 25, to the demand for it, for the purpose of raising esculents with all expedition; thinking the proofs that pulse of any kind was called by such a name, to be insufficient, though that was the opinion of Bochart; and the Arabic term now in use signifies equally *chick-peas* and *Pigeon's dung*. "Many hundred quarters," it seems of this commodity are sold at a high price.

Has any proportion of the inhabitants of our metropolis the slightest suspicion of the ingredients converted by the silent but wonderful processes of nature into the aliment which supports their existence!—or who among them considers the industry and ingenuity to which they are beholden, 'ere their daily food can be set on their tables!

The other contents of this paper will be found interesting by our agricultural readers.

There are many uses in the arts and manufactures to which the application of the ammonia or volatile alkali are well known. But when the demand for these purposes is supplied, and that, on the probable great extent of the production of ammonia, a surplus quantity should remain, I have reason to think, that in some very considerable departments of agriculture that surplus, however great, will find a ready and adequate market. A judicious application of ammonia to land before it be sown with turnips (but if afterwards, on no account after the plants are up), is likely to produce the most beneficial results. What justifies me in this conclusion, is the simple consideration, that all the powerful and concentrated manure of high price, and in great request, are just so in the degree in which I have found them by analysis to contain either ammonia or the elements that compose it. Soot, well known to be in small quantities a powerful encourager of vegetation, contains much carbonate of ammonia, combined with some of the carbonaceous parts, rendering them extractive and soluble in water, forming a brown pungent liquid. Pigeons' dung is a dressing for turnip land in great request in the North, where many hundred quarters are annually sold at 121s. the quarter, though a very small proportion of the demand is supplied. I have found, by experiment, that this material is richly impregnated with carbonate of ammonia as well as with the well known element of ammonia azote, which in the natural decomposition of the manure by putrefaction, when committed to the earth, will be produced. Rape

dust is that particular part of the seed (left after the oil is pressed out) which is intended by nature to corrupt and become the early cause or stimulus of the growth of the embryo germ, and therefore contains the same element, and which we can readily, by a chemical process, exhibit in the ammonia which rape dust may be made to yield. It is hardly necessary to mention urine, &c. from which ammonia is obtained in great quantity, or the dung of all animals, which contains the same principle. It was from the dung of the animals which fed on the fertile plains of Egypt that all the sal ammoniac known in commerce was for many centuries obtained. From that country, the site of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, its name is derived. Soon after sal ammoniac became an article of European manufacture, it was discovered that the bones and horns of animals yielded its peculiar salt, that is to say, the ammoniacal principle, in much greater quantity than their dung, and those parts were alone used to the exclusion of these. Hence the name, spirit of hartshorn, given to the volatile alkali used in medicine. It has been of late years discovered, that the scrapings, shavings, and chips of the horns used in manufactures (particularly the knife handles at Sheffield) are the most powerful and the best of all land dressings known: and it is from these very materials also that the greatest quantity of ammonia is to be obtained, wool, silk, and hair excepted, and these are again in great use in agriculture, when collected and sold as old woollen rags. Bones of all kinds, *not excepting human bones*, are sent by sea, in great quantity, from this Metropolis into the North; many hundred tons of these are ground, rather broken small, in mills contrived on purpose, as the quantity necessary for an acre of land is small in comparison of other materials. The convenience of easy carriage is the cause of the most distant lands being brought into the richest cultivation. It would not be proper, on this occasion, to enter into a theoretical disquisition on the nourishment of vegetables, whether they derive their food wholly or only in small part from the earth by their roots, or from the atmosphere by their leaves and green parts; but it appears clear to me, that that principle which the farmers term warmth and force, is constantly accompanied by the chemie element mentioned. This stimulus of encouragement and force is of more consequence to the growth and eventual vigour of annuals than of perennials, and particularly at the early periods immediately succeeding the expenditure of this sure principle which nature has provided in the seed. The putrefactive fermentation always generates ammonia; the earth inhibes the different miasma, and holds them in store for the use of plants;

to these they impart health, strength, and, as may be said, appetite.

A great difference is observed by farmers, in the qualities of the manure of cattle, when fed on oil cake or on hay; it is supposed to be of four times the value in the first case. The beneficial effects of sometimes mixing lime with arable soil is easily explained in this way. The ammonia is always to be recognized by its peculiar smell. As soon as newly slacked lime is mixed up with the mould of a good soil, but which is beginning to shew signs of impoverishment, in this case, the ammonia, which had formed a chemic combination with the fixed acids of the manure (formerly ploughed in and fermented) is set at liberty. These are the phosphoric and vitriolic acids which as is well known, will leave ammonia to combine with lime. I have therefore no hesitation in declaring, as matter of opinion, that the production of ammonia, in great quantity, and its judicious application to agricultural purposes, are processes of very great importance to the landed interest.

THE HINDOO RELIGION AND CASTE, AGAINST THE PARSEE.

A very interesting cause has lately been tried in the Recorder's Court, at Bombay, which manifests the intention of government to protect the Hindoo natives in the establishment of their religion; and certainly is an instance, the furthest possible, from indicating any intention of *counteracting, by force*, even the superstitious prejudices of the natives of India.*

It may be viewed also as an authentic statement of the principles, opinions, and manners of two religious sects: one of which, the Parsees, is part of the remains of a people once the most formidable of the East; and of a worship anciently of very great extent. The other sect, that of the Hindoos, still exists, in dignity; and though "shorn of its beams," as we have evidence they shone in former ages, yet at this day prevailing over regions containing many millions of inhabitants. The morals of the teachers of this sect; their modes of worship, &c. deserve notice. It is further to be remarked, that before the British government was established in Hindoostan, the Parsees were among the most indigent of the population, and were looked on as among the most contemptible: but of late years their diligence has met notice and reward, and they now possess wealth, the effects of which they are not backward in displaying.

We suspect, that the animosity between the two sects and communities dates from an

earlier origin than the days of Zoroaster; and we are happy in reflecting, that what formerly would have produced wounds and bloodshed, is now productive of no greater inconvenience than a crowded court, and the patient investigation of British jurisprudence.

Mulhar Row, v. Hormusjee Bomanjee.

July 27, 1808.

The Advocate General (employed by government) opened the case on the part of the complainants. He stated, *inter alia*, that Malabar Hill, westward of Bombay Fort, had been for ages accounted a sacred place by the Hindoos;—that a tradition prevailed of a place of worship extremely venerable formerly established there, but destroyed during persecutions to which the religion of Brahma had been subjected; that, nevertheless, it was visited for purposes of devotion, by Hindoos from distant countries:—that a belief was constant that the sacred symbols were concealed about the spot, and would one day be discovered: and that, the deity was *Baboolnauth*, a title, by which *Mahadeo* (the destroyer-God of the Hindoo triad) is occasionally designated. In 1774, Pandoo Sewjee, a Hindoo of great respectability, and then of great opulence, acquired with the lands called Dongerwady, the part of the hill called Baboolnauth: and shortly after, he determined to bound the part visited as sacred by a wall: the labourers in digging stones for this wall, justified the tradition, by finding the long lost symbols, the *Ling* and *Saloonka*, under a mound of earth and rubbish near the center of the field. In this discovery the Hindoos exulted: and Pandoo determined to restore these images to their ancient honours, by purifying them according to the ceremonies prescribed by his religion. Accordingly, he summoned a number of learned and respectable Bramins, who performed the necessary rites. After 30 years the court would presume that these were the proper rites and properly performed. It was impossible to imagine that Bramins versed in their customs and laws, would, on such an occasion, have performed their duty imperfectly. The building was indeed of trifling value: but it was resorted to by Hindoos of all ranks; and a Bramin was, by Pandoo, inducted to keep it. About 1792 Pandoo's prosperity began to decline: heavy losses reduced him with his family to beggary, in 1800. He soon after died; the sheriff seized his goods; and advertised them for sale, April 4. His advertisement did not mention Baboolnauth. At the sale, several friends of Pandoo enquired of the sheriff, whether he intended to sell Baboolnauth? [Had that been the case, the *Caste* would have bought it.] The sheriff answered, "he was there to sell what belonged to Pandoo." This

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 24, 911, 1115.

reply satisfied them, that what Pandoo had alienated to the Deity would not be sold. The Rev. Mr. Burrows purchased the adjacent lands of Dongerwady (separated from Baboolnauth by a public road) and in the deed of conveyance Baboolnauth was included: nevertheless, the Pagoda was not mentioned. Mr. Burrows did not disturb the devotees; but, about the end of the mourning of Pandoo's family for his loss, he sold this property to the defendant. This deed of sale specified the Pagoda, and conveyed the whole, in clear terms.

Gopalbhut Patwarden, a Bramin, aged 55 years, proved, that the ceremony called *Urcha* was performed at Baboolnauth, by ten eminent Bramins about 27 years ago.—They went first in the morning to the spot, and first performed the ceremony and worship of Ganputty; then gave dress to the images; hung up a cup of water having a hole in the bottom of it over their heads; and remained on the spot all day and the following night. The next morning they washed their bodies, worshipped the images, performed the *Holm*, or ceremony of fire; presented victuals, and placed flowers on the images. They then proclaimed the presence of the God, and declared the place duly prepared for public worship. The Ling being an old Ling, did not require the ceremony of *Prateeshta*, i.e. original consecration. When the Ling is once fixed it cannot be removed while the sun and moon endure.

Pandoo came on the second day, at noon; and being informed by the Bramins that the images were ready for worship, he took off his turban; and having received some flowers from the Bramins, he placed them on the Ling; and declared that he gave the hill and ground to Baboolnauth; and the produce thereof to his use. A dinner was given to the Bramins, which was repeated, annually. The Pagoda was afterwards open to the worship of Hindoos of all castes. The image of the God was supposed to be concealed in the ground. He never had heard of any objection. On cross examination he acknowledged that a Bramin may tell a lie in defence of a Pagoda: as when endeavouring to save such a building from destruction by saying it is not a Pagoda: but he must not tell a lie by saying consecration had been performed, when it had not been performed. Examined by the Court. He would not be justified in telling a lie after being sworn in Court, even to save this Pagoda from being destroyed: by the dedication Pandoo gave up all right to the premises: if ever he exercised any right over them he committed a great offence: if he took ten Rupees, he would forfeit ten times that sum.

Sunderbhut Wiswanauth Bhutt, spoke to the traditional sanctity of Baboolnauth; and to his having worshipped there.

Ballambhutt Narronbhutt confirmed the testimony of Gopalbhutt. Had himself worshipped, and had seen numbers of Hindoos at worship: Pandoo complied with the directions of the Bramins.

Poonamund Bremchally was placed at the Pagoda as Bramin, about 20 years ago, and officiated till displaced by the defendant. The Hindoos frequented the hill all the while he was there. He was allowed the produce of the hill for his support. On cross examination, admits that the Parsees drew toddy, in the last two years he was there, from 75 trees: witness received the price of the produce for his maintenance: gave no part of it to Pandoo; but an account of what he received and paid: received four gold mohurs for the grass, for his own use, solely. Some Ghauntwallies and their families lived at the Pagoda, for some time. Told Mulhar Row that he would pray for him, if he would release his God. Mulhar Row promised to testore him to his situation.

Many other witnesses swore to the fact of worship: among them, Babojee Bhingee living near to Baboolnauth swore that he, with his father, and other inhabitants of Girgon, used to go to the hill, before the Pagoda was built, to worship the hill; as well as since.

Venaickbhutt Suranbhutt, Pandit to the Luder Adawlut Court, and Amoba Christna, Pandit of the Recorder's Court, swore, that the ceremony of *Urcha* described by Gopalbhutt, was the proper ceremony—that the founder of a Pagoda declaring in presence of three or four persons that he gives such a property to his God, divests himself of the property so given—that Mahadeo once fixed cannot be removed. That if *Urcha* be performed when *Prateeshta* is necessary, it gives some divinity to the symbol; and if the ceremonies be continued many years, it becomes a good God.

Several paragraphs from written authorities were quoted by these Pundits. One of which declares that "If an image be broken, or burst of itself, or is burnt, or polluted, or too great or too small in any of its portions, or has long remained unworshipped, or has been touched by a quadruped, or has fallen in impure ground, or has been worshipped by persons of a different religion, or touched by a criminal, in any of these ten cases, the God ceases to reside in it."—In such a case, a peculiar form is required, ending with the following prayer. "For the sake of religion, the working out of salvation, and universal love, be established for our benefit. Be always at hand, O God! and deem this thy peculiar *Urcha* [image or worship] and here abide, while the moon, the sun, and the earth endure, for the sake of thy worshippers.—If the God have remained some time un-

worshipped, the divinity departs.—If the *Urcha* be performed—the God comes into the Ling:—life, power over the members, and divinity, are introduced into the Ling, and into an image by these ceremonies.

Contra. Mr. Woodhouse for the defendant. —Certainly this cause interested the Hindoos: the crowd of that people in the Court proved it.—The interference of government spared them the expence of protecting their God: But, had his liberation demanded a single rupee, he might have slept in oblivion till sun and moon were passed away. The Parsees were no less interested: not from animosity to the worshippers of *Mahadeo*, but to save from disturbance the venerated mansions of their dead; which their religion commands them to surround with the silence and solitude of the desert.

When report stated, that Pandoo entertained thoughts of erecting this Pagoda, the Parsees, whose burial ground was separated from the spot only by a road, sent a message to Pandoo, stating their objections: he replied, he was only building a shed; but he proceeded, delusively to build a Pagoda, and to furnish it with images. When the property of Pandoo was seized, and sold, not a word was spoken by the Hindoos on behalf of their God? not a rupee was offered.

The defendant's object in purchasing the ground was, to secure greater solitude around the tombs: he therefore, properly, forbade the resort of worshippers to this hill. Certainly Baboolnauth was sold at the sale. Pandoo had not divested himself of *all* property in it: the *Urcha* performed was not sufficient for that; for in truth, the Ling was a new one. These Bramins who confess they allow themselves in falsity to answer a purpose, are not to be believed in any thing. Why did not the whole neighbourhood witness the consecration? were none living, who beheld it? Pandoo flagrantly violated the laws of his religion. He desecrated this place by his conduct. He suffered, nay appointed, a common Hindoo to perform the ceremonies. He suffered today to be drawn, and placed within the smell of the God. He permitted a low caste Ghantwally girl to live in a state of prostitution, at the Pagoda. He suffered the Parsees to feast on meat and wine, under the very nose of his God: and exposed him to daily and incessant pollution. He appropriated to himself the produce of that hill which it is affirmed he had solemnly renounced in favour of Baboolnauth. Why did not Pandoo, at the time of the sale, declare this alienation? No consequence could be drawn from the resort of the Hindoos to this place to worship: how should they inquire, or know whether it was duly consecrated? They visited it, even after they knew it was polluted.

The counsel contended that the Ling was *indisputably new*, made by one Peer Mahomed—the *Urcha* performed, therefore, was insufficient. Moreover, the Hindoos admit that private temples may be sold or mortgaged: this was a private temple. If such alienations as this be suffered, a wide and fatal door may be opened to the Hindoo debtor for the commission of fraud on his creditors. The ceremony, performed at midnight, would be an easy deception. The estate may be conveyed to the God, by a juggle with a Bramin or two and a priest: yet notwithstanding the rights of the dumb and patient God, the debtor may continue to enjoy the estate. This hill had been private property for centuries: and had been repeatedly conveyed as such: its re-consecration, therefore, should have been of the most solemn kind. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the sepulchres of the Parsees, the walls which inclose the remains of their dead are seen from its summit: the foot of the inclosure is within a few yards of the offensive symbol: and to the gaze of the worshippers of *Mahadeo* is exposed the private road of the Parsees, along which their processions move, that accompany the corpse to the last abode of mortality, and here they must wind their mournful way.

It is part of the creed of the Parsees, that God has commanded them to build their places of burial in waste and desert spots; far from the resort of men: they avoid these melancholy abodes with the utmost caution. Their religion, and nature, fill them with jealousy at the approach of strangers. These feelings are entitled to respect. It is the sentiment of all nations, and of all ages, wherever a future state has been believed. Every court of justice would deem the creation of a Pagoda under such circumstances, a nuisance.

If this claim of the Hindoos should be established, what riots and insults would ensue!

Rev. Arnold Burrows proved the sale, purchase and delivery, by the Sheriff: his drawing today there: the appearance of ruins on the ground: but he never heard they were in any estimation.

Venuestra Sastree, a Bramin, and Pandit from Benares, described two kinds of Pagodas; one belonging to a town, the other to an individual, or a house: from the latter the symbols may be removed; from the former they may not. Thinks the ceremony of *Urcha* not sufficient, unless the symbol had been found in one of the sacred rivers of India. Thinks the Pagoda in question very improperly situated near the tombs: no good Bramin would have assisted in consecrating it. The drawing of today so near it, pollutes it. A Bramin was necessary for the ceremonies: the touch of a common Hindoo poi-

lutes the images. Produced a book of authorities from which he read—"If one sell the temple of a town, it is a sin equal to the murder of a Bramin: if one build a temple at his own expence and fall into distress, he may sell it. If one build a temple, he has thereby a reward equal to what he would have had from the exercise of ten virtues: and he who sells one is guilty of the murder of a Bramin, every step he takes."—He has heard from good Pundits, that when an image of Vishnoo is defiled by the touch of one of a different religion, *Urcha* alone is necessary: but if defiled, and it remain polluted in the ground any length of time, *Pracreehta* is absolutely necessary. The same for a Ling.

Pillajee Majee had lived in Pandoo's service 20 years. Knows nothing of the origin of the Ling; witness performed the ceremony of Poojah by Pandoo's direction many years, the toddy was drawn by Balla, a Parsee, by Pandoo's direction, one year, and he placed the pots in the Veranda of the Pagoda.

Bamajee Ragojee built the Pagoda. There was a Saloonkha but no Ling. The Ling was made by Peer Mahomed, a stonecutter: being too large, witness saw it reduced by Peer Mahomed: he fixed it, himself. Never saw Peer Mahomed before, or since: did not see him make the Ling.

The offence taken by the Parsees at such objects, was proved by two witnesses of that sect. They read from a Pahlavee authority. "This is clearly understood in our religion, that Mediomukh has said, a place of sepulture should be in a waste place, remote from habitations, that persons of a different faith may not walk about it, nor go backwards and forwards on the road to it, and that no one live near it. This is an extremely essential rule."

Kamdeen Shapoor was sent into Persia from India about 150 years ago to procure information concerning the rites and forms of the Parsees. "He asked, teach me how to make a place of sepulture." The learned replied—"The place on which it is to be made must be waste, and be far from dwellings, near it must be no cultivation; nor the business necessarily attending the existence of dwellings; no habitation nor population must be near it.—Zertoosht asked of God, when a person dies, where is he to be carried, and left? God answered, "a place of burial must be made on a hill remote from dwellings."—Witness is a Dravid Bramin of the sect of Vishnoo, a Bhut, a reader of the Vedas, a begging Bramin; understands a little Sanscrit, has seen many ceremonies in his own country, described a *Pracreehta* which he saw performed in the Carnatic, where a temple had been defiled about 50 years. Several hundred persons sat down to dinner:

the ceremony occupied a day and a half. When the Ling is new more ceremonies are required: they frequently occupy from four to nine days. The Ling stands out of the temple till the last day, when it is brought in.

Mr. Advocate General was heard in reply.

The Recorder gave judgment, Aug. 2.—If the spot in question was in April 1800 vested in the Hindoo community, or in Pandoo, so it now continues. We do not affect to tolerate the religions of our subjects: we protect them. We protect them equally and vigorously: from insult, and levity.....I am persuaded, that there never was any disaffection among the Hindoos; and that a submissive and gentle nation which has yielded passive obedience to so long a succession of tyrants and persecutors, feel nothing but gratitude towards those who protect their property and their religion. No grounds for such disaffection were, most certainly, ever furnished by those persons, respectable for their blameless lives, intitled to the veneration of all men for their disinterested purpose, who have sacrificed all the ordinary pleasures and advantages of life to the hope, well or ill founded, of spreading Christianity in the east: who would spurn with horror the aid of coercion if it were offered, who disclaim even the favour and countenance of authority, and who desire only that toleration, or rather obscurity, which a Christian government most justly affords to its Hindoo and Mahometan subjects.....

The testimony of the Bramins must be taken strictly on the principle of Indian law "that a witness is not to be believed, unless his testimony be supported by other circumstances." Other circumstances support their testimony. A consecration did actually take place. Evidence establishes a public Pagoda.

As to the sufficiency of consecration, the sentiments of the Pundits of the Court must be received with the greatest attention. The foreign Bramins produced are of other sects. They are of no authority. Our Pundits know the usages of our country. Pandoo might allow acts that profaned his temple, but he did not thereby resume his property. The judgement against Pandoo could only affect what was his property. No imputation attaches to the defendant.

* * It is supposed that as this case involves important considerations to the parties, it will undergo further discussion, before a higher tribunal. The patronage of Government manifested in this case, leads to a supposition that it may be considered as a *set off* against the orders unhappily issued at Vellore. Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 611, Vol. III. p. 436.

A CONCISE, AND COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF
THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DURING THE
LAST THREE YEARS: DISTINGUISHING
THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. OFFICIAL.

The following Tables are of very great importance in our endeavours to obtain a just notion of the Commercial Transactions of our Country, and would have been inserted in No. VII. of our NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, had we received them in time.—During the last three years, opinions have differed essentially as to the real state of our trade with distant parts. Some have thought, that the mandates of the Corsican tyrant were so authoritatively enforced, and so despondingly submitted to, that it was impossible for the mercantile interest of Britain to survive the shock: others affirmed that his power did not extend so far as to do us any injury; and that, in fact, his edicts were a mere *brutum fulmen*. Truth, as usual, has lain between the two extremes: Buonaparte's violence has produced *some* effect; but no proportion of what he had hoped, and intended: not enough to break British spirit: not more than about *five per cent.* of diminution of exports: and a somewhat greater diminution of imports. The exports for 1807 appear to have amounted in real value to £43,242,176, in 1808 to £40,479,865, being a diminution amounting to about £2,762,311. The Exports in 1809 are stated at £40,881,671, being a diminution of £2,360,505 from 1807, but an *increase* of £401,806 in 1808, notwithstanding the continued resistance of America, her embargo, and non-importations.

But in order to understand the relative situation of Britain with foreign parts, we must examine and compare the statements for these years. The imports for 1807 amount to £50,621,707, but from this should be deducted all Irish produce and manufactures, which ought rather to be described as goods carried coastwise, and merely as articles removed from one part of the same kingdom to another. This being £6,485,119, would leave the amount of imports £44,136,588. It appears also, that these imports from Ireland, in 1808, increased to £6,785,274, so that Ireland was far from being cramped in her trade to Great Britain: and indeed, we find, that in 1809, her trade was still further augmented to £7,978,910, being an *increase* in two years, of about £1,493,791. So much for the *distressed* state of that part of the united kingdom!

The imports for 1808 stated at £53,500,990, by the same process give about £46,815,716, but the imports from the East during this year, are more than those during the former year, about £890,459. [For 1809 they

cannot be made up.] The imports for 1809, taken at £45,718,698, are, when adjusted as the former, about £37,739,788. Thus it appears, that the imports for 1809 experienced a diminution of £9,075,928: being about *four times* as much decrease in value of goods brought from foreign parts, as of goods sent to foreign parts. For every guinea, therefore, which foreign parts have withheld from the pocket of the British nation, they have prevented their own population from receiving four guineas. To understand by which of those distant states this has been most severely felt, we must consult the tables, for the article; and must inquire from whence that commodity was supplied. Anotto, for instance, has fallen off, from 74 to 72, to 13, this surely must be felt in the places that furnished this drug: the difference being nearly *five-sixths* of the import. Oak bark is reduced from 66, and 69, to 2, the proportion is about *thirty* to one! We cannot, pass without remarking the comparative import of corn and meal, because, great apprehensions of *straitnesses*, if not of scarcity, were entertained, when the detention of corn, and flour, in America, was first understood among us. The import, which in 1808, was £1,878,521, in 1809, was only, £330,958, considerably under *one-fifth part* of the former, yet our markets have shewn no symptom of want. Corn has, no doubt, been *something* higher; but not enough to justify the most distant fear of starvation; and though we might have wished them lower on behalf of the labourer, yet on behalf of the farmer we believe not many have thought the profit on the commodity exorbitant.

The manufactured articles of foreign parts have been diminished also: straw hats from 26, to 19, to 5. Isinglass from 102, to 6. Linen, cambrics, from 63, to 56, to 3. Hessens from 67, to 42, to 5. Many other diminutions of articles which are either not *necessaries* of life, or of which substitutes may easily be raised, and, probably, are now raising, among us, will easily be observed by the reader.

But, there are other articles which have increased, in spite of all restrictions: Barilla from 122, to 259: Cochineal from 133, to 266: Cortex Peruvianus from 34, to 176: Salt fish from 126, to 351: with sundries beside.

It is most probable, had we time to trace the inquiry, that those very parts which have prohibited British goods, are the same as those from which Britain has received these smaller quantities of goods: so that their edicts might with propriety enough be called prohibitions of their own commerce. To this we may add, that it is not likely, that these places can have sent to other parts additional quantities beyond their customary

demand to compensate for the loss of British purchasers. By sea, we are certain, they have not been able: by land, it is scarcely credible. Those labourers, therefore, who were employed in the manufacturing, the transit, &c. of these goods, and those states which drew revenues from the duties they paid, are sufferers in proportion to their diminished incomes.

We must add, that the exports of foreign productions from Britain have decreased, from £9,198,774, to £8,252,526; while the export of Irish produce has increased, from £587,931, to £835,555. No doubt, but what a considerable portion of this is in favour of the staple commodity of Ireland, linen. We refer to the tables for other articles: observing, that, in general, what we may call our own productions, or those in which we are interested, by means of our colonies, &c. have maintained themselves, not far from stationary, and in some instances have increased.

We have only room to add, a remark on the very great, and indeed *unreasonable*, difference between the official value of sundry articles, and their real value. This appears to us to be more than ought to be tolerated; and what, if not clearly understood, and guarded against, would become the source of inextricable misunderstandings. We must indeed confess, that we suspect some error in the report of Aches, pearl and pot, for 1807, of which the official value exceeds the real: £160,460, to 135,965, [we presume it should be, £235,965,] whereas the proportion for 1808 is £189,975 to £279,941, and for 1809 it is £150,800, to £214,079. Juniper berries valued at £13,493 are worth only £6,074; and a few other things are valued officially at more than their actual worth. But, in general, the official value is much below the real value;—as Almonds £16,507, to £42,324, almost triple: Elephants' teeth more than quadruple: £11,440, to £47,064. Indigo nearly five times its official value: £32,848, to £152,053. These great differences must proportionably affect the duties, paid by the importer; who when he discharges the demand according to the official value, pays but one third, one fourth, or one fifth part of what the law intended. Or, rather, the fluctuation of the market, which raises the price of some commodities, and depresses that of others, has introduced such anomalies into the rates, as could not be foreseen and provided against. This, however, may not prove permanent: that article which is very much in demand, and fetches a great price at sales, this year, may next year become heavy, perhaps unsaleable. So that, if the duty were raised equal to what would be equitable this year, it must be lowered again next year, by the same rule of equity. But this would introduce such

confusion into mercantile speculations, that a merchant would be afraid to commission foreign productions, not knowing what their cost would be, ere they were in his warehouse.

We shall pursue these thoughts no further, at this time: neither shall we add any reflections on the tables shewing the trade of Britain with America. The report, in fact, is deficient; inasmuch as it does not shew what the exports to other parts of America, exclusive of the United States, were for the three years previous to 1809. We have, therefore, from this table, no assistance in forming a comparison of the preceding years with the last: and though we know, in general, that from £18,173,055, we are to make great deductions, yet whether it should be, eight millions, ten millions, or twelve millions, this communication does not inform us.

We ought to add, that speculation is unusually active on the Continent, at the present moment. If Buonaparte rescinds the Berlin decree and its coadjutors, then say the specialists, Europe will be inundated with British goods by means of American vessels: then too, all hopes of raising the French manufactures, or those of such parts of the Continent as are under the dominion of France, vanishes: since they cannot compete with British merit. On the other hand, if America should become inimical to France, then will every hope of the Corsican to maintain any respectability, or even existence, on the Ocean, issue in despair. Not to anticipate what a few weeks will explain, we merely state this problem which now strongly occupies the minds of continental *négocians*.

These Tables furnish points of comparison, with those extracted from Mr. Rose's "Brief Examination into the Revenue, &c. of Great Britain," &c. in our first volume, p. 37. The result is truly interesting; for, although it may be true, that some parts of our trade are conducted under great disadvantages, (as the West-India trade, compare *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 467, &c.) yet the *whole as a whole*, is too little affected to satisfy our enemy. For particulars of the East-India Company's receipts and payments, consult *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 631. The latest reports hitherto made on the trade of Ireland, will engage our attention very speedily. It is certainly in the power of the British Nation to render our commerce an effectual weapon of Defence, if not of Hostility against the enemy. Where commodities are exchanged, though the mode of exchange be circuitous, we would not interrupt mutual accommodation: yet the angry passions should meet with some check:—*but what shall we say to payments in Cash, made by this Country to France, for Brandy, in three years, to the amount of £1,365,629, while every atom of British productions is seized and burnt in France, and in those parts on the Continent, which are under French despotism!*

1.—OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of all IMPORTS into, and EXPORTS from, GREAT BRITAIN; for Three Years, ending 5th January, 1809.

IMPORTS.

[N. B. The Real Values are calculated on Average Estimates of Three Years, so as to preserve the comparison of one Year with another.]

| ARTICLES. | 1807. | | 1808. | | 1809. | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Almonds | 15,507 | 42,334 | 19,608 | 50,789 | 21,480 | 58,315 |
| Annoatto | 43,043 | 74,033 | 45,428 | 72,249 | 8,535 | 13,341 |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 150,400 | 135,965 | 189,975 | 279,941 | 150,805 | 214,079 |
| Barilla | 55,737 | 122,067 | 55,634 | 141,710 | 120,664 | 359,462 |
| Bark, Oak | 38,768 | 66,098 | 43,197 | 69,607 | 1,724 | 2,652 |
| Berries, Juniper | 13,428 | 6,074 | 17,060 | 7,677 | 12,383 | 5,063 |
| Brimstone | 44,273 | 82,455 | 71,755 | 135,273 | 55,622 | 124,317 |
| Bristles, undrest | 31,982 | 112,532 | 24,299 | 87,952 | 9,886 | 34,786 |
| Butter and Cheese (Foreign) | 306,315 | 417,833 | 275,149 | 378,845 | 321,552 | 436,443 |
| Cochineal | 104,425 | 133,291 | 161,854 | 242,843 | 209,415 | 265,297 |
| Cocoa | 33,010 | 50,438 | 49,025 | 75,008 | 85,535 | 131,182 |
| Coffee | 3,577,086 | 3,215,969 | 2,821,063 | 2,402,823 | 4,899,184 | 4,176,847 |
| Copper, unwrought | 35,573 | 71,343 | 27,214 | 173,130 | 97,189 | 194,779 |
| Cork | 26,274 | 27,262 | 28,749 | 30,703 | 29,213 | 30,594 |
| Corn, Grain, and Meal | 547,303 | 1,106,540 | 520,435 | 1,878,521 | 145,119 | 330,958 |
| Cortex, Peruvianus | 28,814 | 34,577 | 148,041 | 177,645 | 147,165 | 175,597 |
| Currants | 74,759 | 135,379 | 86,654 | 155,928 | 110,592 | 200,241 |
| Elephants' Teeth | 11,440 | 47,668 | 12,479 | 51,997 | 16,476 | 68,050 |
| Feathers for Beds | 16,832 | 42,375 | 14,397 | 35,775 | 9,473 | 3,826 |
| Figs | 8,275 | 25,717 | 5,917 | 18,773 | 5,101 | 16,295 |
| Fish, Cod, and Herrings | 76,427 | 126,820 | 118,352 | 194,953 | 209,664 | 351,502 |
| Flax, rough | 698,128 | 1,009,812 | 821,399 | 1,187,300 | 403,351 | 618,307 |
| Gum Arabic | 6,911 | 22,695 | 10,405 | 34,025 | 11,478 | 37,869 |
| Senega | 22,330 | 52,542 | 16,594 | 39,045 | 12,557 | 26,639 |
| Hats, Chip and Straw | 13,225 | 25,593 | 9,535 | 19,022 | 2,724 | 5,222 |
| Hemp, rough | 619,915 | 1,732,114 | 569,507 | 1,785,857 | 218,947 | 611,760 |
| Hides, raw | 242,243 | 493,388 | 186,438 | 365,932 | 218,469 | 439,182 |
| tanned | 20,588 | 33,107 | 6,941 | 12,134 | 12,243 | 19,629 |
| Indigo (not East India) | 32,849 | 152,063 | 60,352 | 342,955 | 63,740 | 274,852 |
| Iron, Bar | 314,016 | 610,432 | 231,897 | 450,850 | 205,249 | 399,005 |
| Isinglass | 24,680 | 102,822 | 14,530 | 60,537 | 1,534 | 6,391 |
| Lace, Thread, and Silk | 59,025 | 59,025 | 8,502 | 8,502 | 2,061 | 2,051 |
| Lemons and Oranges | 48,965 | 119,620 | 25,593 | 67,964 | 33,738 | 91,052 |
| Linen, Cambrics | 20,576 | 63,311 | 13,261 | 55,186 | 1,217 | 3,744 |
| Canvass, Hessens, and Spruce | 45,311 | 67,338 | 29,189 | 42,660 | 3,268 | 5,255 |
| Germany, plain | 132,940 | 179,818 | 100,771 | 142,981 | 32,789 | 45,827 |
| Russia, plain | 117,512 | 185,691 | 127,156 | 202,705 | 22,102 | 39,581 |
| Madder and Madder Roots | 97,621 | 74,489 | 204,009 | 176,932 | 157,909 | 173,543 |
| Oil, Olive, ordinary | 21,087 | 164,618 | 40,819 | 22,807 | 83,650 | 159,565 |
| Sallad | 2,779 | 10,504 | 4,797 | 17,445 | 2,473 | 9,980 |
| Train | 330,828 | 752,398 | 321,005 | 695,058 | 326,381 | 721,927 |
| Pimento | 54,878 | 87,953 | 46,584 | 73,757 | 9,199 | 14,764 |
| Pitch and Tar | 150,820 | 189,455 | 155,045 | 194,665 | 123,479 | 154,974 |
| Quicksilver | 110,051 | 91,722 | 143,571 | 119,687 | 12,773 | 11,477 |
| Raisins | 72,838 | 191,289 | 43,210 | 103,740 | 165,744 | 251,123 |
| Secos, Clover | 34,039 | 180,021 | 31,503 | 180,266 | 13,092 | 79,617 |
| Flax and Linseed | 116,273 | 240,379 | 145,515 | 334,679 | 61,177 | 142,095 |
| Shumac | 18,852 | 75,415 | 10,390 | 41,501 | 15,155 | 50,626 |
| Silk, raw and thrown | 828,675 | 1,122,022 | 534,667 | 711,242 | 245,057 | 342,901 |
| Skins and Furs | 235,838 | 542,259 | 207,203 | 477,376 | 177,757 | 414,779 |
| Smalts | 15,391 | 60,152 | 7,222 | 26,194 | 6,266 | 25,779 |
| Spirits, Brandy | 258,894 | 494,006 | 311,972 | 593,441 | 251,604 | 477,182 |
| Geneva | 41,498 | 166,644 | 41,408 | 162,457 | 51,798 | 130,148 |
| Rum | 327,310 | 449,937 | 400,704 | 551,213 | 539,024 | 726,030 |

IMPORTS *continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1807. | | 1808. | | 1809. | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Succus Liquoritiæ | 16,444 | 14,341 | 9,463 | 8,152 | 19,516 | 16,734 |
| Sugar | 5,157,700 | 6,734,149 | 4,815,250 | 6,283,321 | 5,046,431 | 6,580,638 |
| Tallow | 566,286 | 1,250,346 | 390,922 | 859,045 | 145,860 | 324,413 |
| Tobacco | 227,978 | 423,923 | 243,551 | 454,169 | 77,527 | 146,137 |
| Turpentine | 66,805 | 101,546 | 51,888 | 78,551 | 15,021 | 23,686 |
| Wax, Bees | 22,343 | 42,729 | 20,232 | 38,889 | 20,209 | 38,336 |
| Whalefins | 62,822 | 11,911 | 70,068 | 28,320 | 76,430 | 14,516 |
| Wine, Canary | 18,290 | 37,655 | 20,678 | 42,573 | 55,275 | 117,835 |
| French | 122,429 | 377,539 | 123,564 | 380,687 | 178,026 | 548,676 |
| Madeira | 33,930 | 112,402 | 41,699 | 138,728 | 58,710 | 195,314 |
| Portugal | 490,853 | 1,131,359 | 592,425 | 1,363,127 | 548,028 | 1,259,304 |
| Spanish | 181,824 | 510,348 | 168,098 | 471,824 | 263,703 | 740,168 |
| Wood, Barks and Ufers .. | 27,615 | 115,385 | 19,330 | 87,204 | 878 | 4,832 |
| Deals & Deal Ends .. | 89,885 | 1,215,988 | 71,780 | 1,028,902 | 26,665 | 361,835 |
| Fir Timber | 123,339 | 628,496 | 194,337 | 1,002,918 | 63,267 | 318,807 |
| Fustic | 21,622 | 32,714 | 26,693 | 40,072 | 24,036 | 36,155 |
| Logwood | 112,130 | 116,758 | 131,784 | 139,608 | 106,663 | 110,889 |
| Mahogany | 102,170 | 195,005 | 118,488 | 221,096 | 66,907 | 121,081 |
| Masts | 167,102 | 134,785 | 310,312 | 255,590 | 270,405 | 223,892 |
| Oak Plank & Timber .. | 35,463 | 111,944 | 28,591 | 90,533 | 14,886 | 49,431 |
| Redwood | 52,485 | 49,861 | 28,318 | 26,906 | 19,112 | 18,157 |
| Staves | 87,320 | 216,758 | 92,561 | 230,185 | 33,419 | 82,108 |
| Wool, Cotton | 1,957,000 | 4,688,063 | 2,505,990 | 6,054,402 | 1,325,318 | 3,195,314 |
| Sheeps | 368,383 | 1,029,759 | 658,839 | 1,846,442 | 127,870 | 357,023 |
| Yarn, Linen, raw | 431,091 | 695,401 | 227,973 | 367,624 | 34,605 | 65,870 |
| All other Articles | 848,933 | 1,321,402 | 829,957 | 1,209,249 | 1,150,253 | 1,580,312 |
| Foreign & Colonial Produce | 21,841,005 | 36,989,141 | 21,958,382 | 38,677,810 | 19,871,155 | 30,190,459 |
| Irish Prod. & Manufactures | 3,248,131 | 6,485,119 | 3,494,767 | 6,785,274 | 3,913,361 | 7,978,910 |
| Produce of E. Indies & China | 25,089,136 | 43,474,260 | 25,453,149 | 45,463,084 | 23,784,516 | 38,169,369 |
| | 3,746,771 | 7,147,447 | 3,401,509 | 8,037,906 | * | 7,549,329 |
| Total Imports | 28,835,907 | 50,621,707 | 28,854,658 | 53,500,990 | | 45,718,698 |

EXPORTS FOR THE SAME PERIODS OF TIME.

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Apothecary Ware | 42,469 | 245,910 | 34,115 | 260,890 | 31,748 | 161,137 |
| Apparel | 199,527 | 263,375 | 213,557 | 293,169 | 250,559 | 343,966 |
| Bark, Tanners | 42,447 | 137,275 | 46,941 | 157,888 | 50,785 | 170,963 |
| Beer | 66,186 | 159,071 | 63,448 | 149,682 | 65,001 | 155,155 |
| Books, Printed | 26,456 | 199,134 | 21,531 | 182,668 | 24,501 | 201,817 |
| Brass and Copper Manu- factures | 320,198 | 732,522 | 411,399 | 929,856 | 356,442 | 786,709 |
| Cabinet Ware & Upholstery | 51,311 | 67,730 | 52,763 | 72,431 | 64,122 | 88,025 |
| Coals | 557,515 | 394,915 | 494,240 | 371,616 | 526,885 | 404,336 |
| Colours for Painters | 160,332 | 211,637 | 146,433 | 201,022 | 129,285 | 177,482 |
| Cordage | 59,973 | 275,352 | 56,308 | 268,869 | 32,621 | 155,746 |
| Cotton and Linen Manu- factures, and Cotton and Yarn | 11,551,538 | 12,890,150 | 11,282,983 | 13,138,982 | 14,285,362 | 16,646,941 |
| Fish | 153,060 | 243,310 | 142,073 | 231,905 | 118,837 | 214,814 |
| Glass and Earthen Ware .. | 231,938 | 1,105,180 | 212,565 | 907,251 | 183,643 | 847,851 |

* The official value of Imports from the East Indies and China, for the year ending the 5th January, 1809, cannot yet be given, as the time allowed by law for the return of these goods, has not yet expired.

In estimating the real value of Imports from the East Indies and China, the amount of public and private trade goods sold at the Company's sales in each year has been adopted as the importation of the year.

EXPORTS *continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1807. | | 1808. | | 1809. | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Haberdashery | 81,986 | 1,462,649 | 64,679 | 1,437,358 | 51,436 | 1,165,953 |
| Hats | 315,516 | 737,929 | 247,396 | 583,423 | 260,589 | 579,966 |
| Iron and Steel Manufactures | 1,532,793 | 4,533,861 | 1,394,969 | 4,320,693 | 1,193,157 | 3,547,778 |
| Lead | 105,368 | 368,665 | 97,648 | 371,123 | 81,801 | 310,989 |
| Leather | 210,163 | 893,423 | 179,262 | 812,372 | 191,474 | 863,944 |
| Provisions | 126,811 | 343,990 | 108,395 | 311,017 | 154,879 | 418,209 |
| Salt | 248,590 | 279,685 | 277,883 | 325,123 | 201,669 | 235,904 |
| Silk Manufactures | 218,423 | 833,035 | 203,113 | 804,178 | 128,562 | 473,078 |
| Soap and Candles | 162,254 | 334,602 | 116,911 | 253,922 | 89,523 | 197,575 |
| Stationary | 144,954 | 191,339 | 119,372 | 163,872 | 145,824 | 200,185 |
| Sugar, refined | 1,199,774 | 1,250,428 | 1,203,665 | 1,296,939 | 948,304 | 1,025,251 |
| Tin and Pewter | 270,048 | 376,870 | 306,837 | 419,462 | 244,142 | 340,935 |
| Woolens | 6,247,727 | 9,650,648 | 5,372,962 | 8,240,208 | 4,853,580 | 7,463,343 |
| Other Articles | 3,075,328 | 5,059,491 | 2,299,974 | 4,033,946 | 2,027,552 | 3,703,619 |
| Total, British Produce and Manufactures ... | 27,402,685 | 43,242,176 | 25,171,422 | 40,479,865 | 26,692,288 | 40,881,671 |
| Cochineal | 51,765 | 48,315 | 57,456 | 53,625 | 147,930 | 138,068 |
| Cocoa | 39,482 | 42,342 | 79,582 | 83,962 | 57,377 | 61,286 |
| Coffee | 3,027,259 | 2,588,119 | 3,143,116 | 2,685,898 | 1,847,920 | 1,586,934 |
| Corn, Grain, and Meal | 72,547 | 99,412 | 37,845 | 47,552 | 53,832 | 89,174 |
| Cortex, Peruvianus | 12,797 | 13,438 | 52,809 | 55,450 | 44,780 | 47,018 |
| Fish, Cod, and Herrings | 65,297 | 68,428 | 122,293 | 128,146 | 336,051 | 314,478 |
| Hides, Raw | 34,745 | 64,003 | 20,458 | 37,400 | 12,532 | 23,391 |
| Indigo | 574,160 | 1,116,379 | 411,639 | 822,825 | 323,107 | 661,534 |
| Iron Bar | 61,724 | 99,054 | 85,411 | 137,277 | 86,231 | 139,062 |
| Linens, German and Russia, Plain | 119,195 | 139,113 | 142,478 | 168,565 | 82,650 | 101,198 |
| Logwood | 39,954 | 37,220 | 31,166 | 28,929 | 37,709 | 34,524 |
| Pepper | 103,771 | 67,052 | 57,180 | 36,944 | 55,201 | 35,668 |
| Piece Goods of India | 1,216,658 | 1,164,404 | 742,389 | 712,605 | 822,345 | 939,376 |
| Pimento | 46,592 | 66,300 | 39,996 | 57,029 | 15,926 | 23,326 |
| Quicksilver | 190,051 | 110,863 | 55,174 | 32,184 | 17,819 | 10,394 |
| Raisins | 18,728 | 46,458 | 4,024 | 10,143 | 9,432 | 21,284 |
| Saltpetre | 36,388 | 35,267 | 36,374 | 35,254 | 33,673 | 32,637 |
| Silk, Raw and Thrown | 90,732 | 99,062 | 107,724 | 118,891 | 55,264 | 67,053 |
| Skins and Furs | 59,141 | 113,492 | 34,535 | 66,141 | 5,261 | 10,516 |
| Spices | 99,499 | 99,674 | 119,064 | 116,347 | 128,579 | 165,951 |
| Spirits, Foreign | 188,175 | 190,917 | 204,963 | 208,043 | 252,630 | 253,831 |
| Rum | 293,404 | 130,739 | 210,575 | 94,318 | 334,339 | 151,079 |
| Sugar, Raw | 688,403 | 610,249 | 1,538,735 | 1,307,211 | 783,964 | 716,961 |
| Tea | 514,842 | 592,068 | 609,771 | 701,216 | 714,939 | 822,178 |
| Tobacco | 162,105 | 158,734 | 175,961 | 170,918 | 123,999 | 121,216 |
| Wines | 399,384 | 729,280 | 392,235 | 716,819 | 455,277 | 822,741 |
| Wool, Cotton | 26,482 | 60,423 | 77,559 | 208,624 | 60,283 | 153,627 |
| Other Articles | 556,088 | 607,969 | 515,315 | 647,369 | 499,753 | 708,015 |
| Foreign and Colonial Merchandise | 8,789,368 | 9,198,774 | 9,105,827 | 9,489,825 | 7,398,803 | 8,252,520 |
| Irish Produce and Manufactures | 335,131 | 587,931 | 289,322 | 512,971 | 464,404 | 835,555 |
| Total | 9,124,499 | 9,786,705 | 9,935,149 | 10,002,796 | 7,863,207 | 9,088,075 |

Custom-House,
London, 28th May, 1809.

W. IRVING,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

2.—Official and Real Value of All IMPORTS and EXPORTS between Great Britain and the United States of America, for Three Years, ending 5th January, 1869.

IMPORTS.

[N. B. The Real Values are calculated on Average Estimates of Three Years, so as to preserve the comparison of one Year with another.]

| ARTICLES. | 1867. | | 1868. | | 1869. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. | Official Value. | Real Value. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annatto | 41,277 | 71,353 | 40,259 | 64,402 | 4,554 | 6,913 |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 89,726 | 152,498 | 94,045 | 144,326 | 26,922 | 38,344 |
| Cochineal | 62,353 | 77,817 | 7,283 | 9,104 | — | — |
| Coffee | 25,012 | 25,904 | 67,191 | 66,636 | 124,671 | 111,313 |
| Corn, Grain, and Meal | 233,595 | 422,429 | 468,744 | 922,398 | 32,855 | 64,200 |
| Hides | 5,708 | 14,406 | 9,164 | 18,390 | 1,455 | 2,868 |
| Indigo | 6,616 | 47,297 | 8,917 | 69,909 | 1,554 | 12,515 |
| Pitch and Tar | 27,892 | 34,378 | 32,729 | 40,256 | 5,638 | 11,792 |
| Seeds, Flax, and Linseed | 12,265 | 11,540 | 6,759 | 7,050 | 1,615 | 3,439 |
| Skins and Furs | 32,145 | 65,662 | 13,588 | 25,116 | 5,595 | 10,434 |
| Sugar | 37,566 | 51,073 | 9,555 | 13,030 | 71,227 | 101,218 |
| Tobacco | 224,813 | 417,546 | 240,224 | 447,883 | 62,770 | 118,261 |
| Turpentine | 65,323 | 160,822 | 51,306 | 77,638 | 14,811 | 23,349 |
| Wood, Deals, & Fir Timber | 4,146 | 64,752 | 21,962 | 131,741 | 4,056 | 24,534 |
| — Hungary | 16,024 | 29,432 | 41,512 | 81,482 | 2,181 | 5,306 |
| — Mexico | 12,282 | 10,121 | 6,514 | 5,355 | 583 | 466 |
| — Staves | 59,781 | 139,203 | 62,912 | 146,734 | 9,377 | 21,696 |
| Wool, Cotton | 98,4373 | 2,566,729 | 1,565,786 | 4,115,136 | 425,999 | 1,144,414 |
| Other Articles | 49,217 | 73,825 | 99,083 | 143,704 | 33,737 | 51,224 |
| Total Imports | 1,996,884 | 4,369,742 | 2,647,522 | 6,531,410 | 836,420 | 1,751,086 |

EXPORTS.—British Produce and Manufactures.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Brass and Copper | 40,630 | 82,142 | 84,441 | 168,004 | 32,947 | 69,868 |
| Cotton and Linnen, and Cotton Yarn | 4,672,840 | 4,934,783 | 4,049,209 | 4,916,032 | 2,477,819 | 2,825,564 |
| Glass and Earthen Ware | 60,243 | 175,536 | 49,732 | 163,542 | 11,211 | 61,250 |
| Iron and Steel | 21,335 | 312,764 | 26,446 | 310,862 | 2,851 | 69,620 |
| Woolen Yarn | 59,305 | 99,260 | 39,334 | 64,660 | 840 | 1,861 |
| Iron and Steel | 302,681 | 684,678 | 345,028 | 773,108 | 86,845 | 220,620 |
| Iron and Steel | 12,945 | 44,610 | 9,390 | 31,166 | 3,837 | 36,661 |
| Iron and Steel | 84,689 | 88,989 | 85,660 | 86,874 | 35,460 | 37,233 |
| Iron and Steel | 133,470 | 425,155 | 122,144 | 417,418 | 885 | 3,723 |
| Iron and Steel | 58,317 | 79,139 | 54,650 | 75,875 | 40,661 | 53,916 |
| Woolen Yarn | 2,544,816 | 4,266,178 | 2,509,322 | 4,239,116 | 1,139,467 | 1,642,709 |
| Other Articles | 483,972 | 595,195 | 293,273 | 527,812 | 94,963 | 218,024 |
| Total Exports | 8,279,720 | 12,389,488 | 7,743,829 | 11,246,513 | 3,993,532 | 5,241,739 |
| Foreign Merchandise | 333,402 | 476,063 | 177,891 | 251,429 | 53,547 | 61,127 |
| Total Exports | 9,513,122 | 12,865,551 | 7,921,720 | 11,497,942 | 4,047,079 | 5,302,866 |

3.—Official Value and the Real Value of EXPORTS from Great Britain to the United States of America, and to all Parts of America and the West Indies exclusive of the United States, for the Year ended 5th January, 1869.

| | Official Value. | | | Real Value. | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | British. | Foreign. | TOTAL. | British. | Foreign. | TOTAL. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United States | 3,935,532 | 58,527 | 3,994,059 | 5,241,739 | 61,127 | 5,302,866 |
| All other Parts of America | 10,724,829 | 1,186,890 | 11,911,719 | 16,491,871 | 1,581,189 | 18,073,060 |
| Total Exports | 14,660,361 | 1,245,417 | 15,905,778 | 21,733,610 | 1,642,316 | 23,375,926 |

London, 5th May, 1869.

WILLIAM IRVING,

Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. V.—*Campaign in Spain and Portugal—Irish Protestant Charter Schools—Army Estimates—Irish Distillation—Bankrupt Law.*

Feb. 24.—Mr. Pensonby introduced the subject of the Campaign in Spain, by stating, that when the insurrection first broke out in Spain, when the resistance of the Spanish Patriots was first known in England, the most careful deliberation, the most energetic exertion, and the most anxious inquiries, were expected from those who possessed his Majesty's confidence, at that momentous crisis. The world was divided, as it were, between England and France, when a spirit of resistance to her measures, sudden as unexpected, manifested itself in a country which had long been considered the friend of her allies, the most submissive of her dependents. Their first measure should have been, to have sent men to that country capable of making a report, to which, without being criminally credulous, they might have yielded implicit belief; men well qualified to judge how the different classes of society were affected. Ministers should be informed whether the Spaniards were sensible of the wretched state to which they had been reduced, whether they were aware of the evils entailed on them by that superstition which has long been considered as characteristic of their country. It was necessary to know, whether they were animated with that glow of enthusiasm which alone could give a firm determination to enable them to sustain all the calamities, necessarily attendant on such a struggle, with unshaken resolution. After the close of the campaign in Portugal, our force, then 20,000 strong, was a disposable force; why, then, were our troops suffered to remain in a state of inactivity from Aug. 30, when the Convention was concluded, till Oct. 16? The Spaniards were then in great want of an army, why were no measures taken to send that body of troops with Sir John Moore, to Spain? Sir David Baird's situation had been so bad, that when he arrived at Corunna, he had not the means of procuring provisions for his troops, for want of money. When Sir David Baird and Sir John Moore thought it prudent to retreat, he lamented they should again advance, was it in consequence of orders from home? It appeared to him indispensably necessary to inquire into the causes, conduct, and events of the late campaign in Spain.

Lord Castlereagh said, the Honourable Gentleman had spoken much on the propriety of acting with promptness and decision, yet, while censuring ministers for being slow in send-

ing assistance, he had complained of their not having informed themselves of many particulars which must occupy a considerable time. The reflection cast by the Hon. Member on the Spanish national character, he thought harshly expressed in the hour of her misfortunes. In fact, the Spanish armies wanted nothing to render their victories as decisive as they were glorious, but an adequate proportion of cavalry. The battle of Baylen alone evinced their temper. There existed two extreme opinions. One was that Spain, in herself, possessed all the requisite elements of defence; and that we should not have interfered by our too hasty supply of soldiers, &c. That such a course should be the policy of Great Britain, the Noble Lord absolutely denied. The other extreme was, that we should have applied the whole regular force of the country to the object. This carried its own impropriety. He would observe, that exclusive of the 10,000 Spaniards we had released from Baidic confinement, and who of course must be fairly included in the contingent of men which we supplied to Spain, we had furnished 40,000 British troops. Lord W. Bentinck was sent from Portugal, Sept. 14, to the Central Junta, which was constituted at Aranjuez; Sep. 24, the Noble Lord ordered Gen. Dalmonte to move to the north of Spain; and instructed Sir David Baird, at Cork, to proceed to Falmouth without delay. Lord W. Bentinck demanded of the Junta the nature of the co-operation required, and whether they wished for a British force. The point of concentration, recommended by Castanes, was the north of Spain. The propriety of the march by land rested not upon the suggestion of General Dalmonte, Burrard, Moore, or Castanes, all of whom approved the measure, but had been agreed between the Marquis de la Romana and the Noble Lord himself. There was but one point in the Spanish military policy, which he would object to, and that was, the want of a head to their armies.

Mr. Tierney gave it as his opinion, that the army had suffered an incredible disgrace. He would not be fought out of the inquiry, by waiting for the production of papers. He would have a *vide* *vice* examination of the Officers employed on the expedition. He would examine as to the competency of the Commissariat, a department so grossly ignorant, as to permit starvation in the midst of abundance.

Gen. Stewart. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that the Commissariat was badly constituted, and the troops ill supplied. He declared, that as long as he had been with Gen. Hope, which was during a march of near one thousand miles, nothing could be more complete than the supplies afforded. The loss sustained, he still stated, did not exceed 5,000 men.

Lord Milton observed, that the object of the Spanish expedition had completely failed; unless indeed he had completely mistaken the object, which he conceived to be the restoration of Spanish independence, and the expulsion of the French; instead of this, the crown of Spain had been placed by Napoleon on the head of his brother Joseph; and the Peninsula was covered with French armies.

Mr. Sec. Canning.—Misrepresentation had held the foremost place in the speeches of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite. They exclaimed against the absurdity of dividing the army into three separate columns. That arrangement, whatever merit or demerit it might have, was not the arrangement of Government. The Rt. Hon. Gent. had truly stated, that in the rapid course of events, where every twelve hours must produce the necessity of deviations from preconceived plans, it was impossible that any precise course of conduct could be dictated from England. Nor were the operations undertaken without concert with the Spanish Government; on the contrary, a distinct communication had been made to this country by an officer from the Central Government of Spain. Sir J. Moore's intention of retreating, was suspended by information which he received from Madrid: from Mr. Frere. At that period the people of Madrid had undoubtedly formed a determination to defend that city to the last extremity—a determination which nothing could have defeated but the feebleness, or rather the treachery of Morla, who had taken such a distinguished part in the early period of the transactions in Spain. Was it incredible, that, fired by the example of Saragossa, the brave compatriots of Palafox should assert to the last their freedom and their honour? Sir John Moore's advance was owing to the interception of a letter from Marshal Soult, by which he obtained correct intelligence respecting the situation of a part of the French army. If the Hon. Gent. meant that Great Britain should never have any communications with, or be bound by any ties to a country, the Government or religion of which would not bear severe scrutiny; he laid down a line of separation from other nations, even more distinct and impassable than that of our insular situation. For his part, he should be contented to see the Spaniards fighting Buonaparté with the Grand Inquisitor at the head of their army; or on the one hand, espousing the cause of Ferdinand VII; and, on the other, defending the sanctity of our Lady of the Pillar. God forbid, that we should ever be so intolerant, as to make a conformity to our own opinions the price of our assistance to others, in their efforts for national independence. There was scarcely a man in Spain, eminent for rank, virtue, or talents, who was not committed in the struggle against French usurpation. Even among those who

surrounded the Usurper at Bayonne, were many who were compelled to a shew of acquiescence which they were the reverse of actually entertaining. What he had looked for he had found—an unconquerable determination not to be subdued, a hatred to the tyrant who had overrun their country, so strong, that wherever he withdrew a piquet there he lost his ground. Under such circumstances, the throne of Joseph was built on sand; it must totter with every blast; and the dynasty of Buonaparté was, in Spain, without the hope of security or permanence. The situation of Spain was little worse at present than in June last.

[About this time, the confusion produced in the House by the Fire at Drury-lane Theatre considerably increased: a motion of adjournment was negatived.]

In the debate that followed, there was nothing new. The speakers were, Mr. Windham; Major Allen, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Hutchinson, Lord Percy, and Mr. Ponsonby. The House divided.

For the Motion 137

Against it 220

Majority..... 93

House of Lords, Wednesday, March 1. Lord Mulgrave presented a return of the transports employed in conveying to Spain and Portugal troops, artillery, stores, money, &c.

Thursday, March 2, the Earl of Liverpool laid before the House the instructions sent to the Generals in Spain and Portugal. He objected to the productions of Mr. Frere's letters to Sir John Moore, as their contents were of a private nature.

Friday, March 3. The Earl of Buckinghamshire moved for a letter from Lord Castlereagh to Sir Hew Dalrymple, dated September. His Lordship thought that Ministers had not paid sufficient attention to the feelings and interests of the Portuguese; and was anxious to shew what their feelings were.

The Earl of Liverpool objected: the paper alluded to having been a communication from Portugal to the Portuguese Minister, respecting the Armistice and Convention, which he communicated to his Majesty's Ministers, but which, at the particular request of the Portuguese Minister, was not laid before the Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Foster moved the usual yearly grants for Ireland. The first was £26,323 for Protestant Charter Schools.—[For the various Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the State of all Schools on Public or Charitable Foundations in Ireland, see Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 619, *et seq.*]

Sir J. Newport stated, that there had long existed, both in the schools of Royal foundation, and others of a minor description, abuses

under which the sums appropriated by the founders had sunk into the pockets of individuals, whereby the objects of those institutions were most flagrantly defeated, particularly in two schools, one in the Queen's County, and the other in the County of Westmeath.

The following sums were then voted :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Charter Schools..... | £26,323 |
| Linen and Hempen Manufactures... | 21,600 |
| Salaries of Lottery Office..... | 2,382 |
| Printing, Stationary, Messengers, &c. | 21,900 |

The Secretary at War moved the Army Estimates: there were several exceedings this year, arising from the increase of the Public Force, in almost all departments: many of these were nominal, having been formerly paid; but now, for the first time, brought into the Estimates, in compliance with the Report of the Finance Committee. The expense attending the clothing of the Local Militia was charged on this year; though only due once in four years. There was a saving on the expenses of the Volunteers.

Mr. Martin said, that so great an exceeding as £1,500,000 ought to be very satisfactorily accounted for.—The charge of Deputy-paymasters, for instance, £54,771 exceeded by £20,000. Yet sundry of these were sinecures.

Mr. Long explained: the exigencies of the service required additional Paymasters. Part was increase of salaries to Clerks.

Mr. Martin desired explanation as to the functions of Brigade Chaplains.

The Secretary at War explained. Formerly every regiment had its Chaplain, whose pay, 4s 6d, per day, was not sufficient to induce any respectable Clergyman to stay with a regiment. The Chaplains got the business done in the cheapest way, and the regiments had seldom proper persons to perform public worship. About ten years ago, these Chaplains were allowed to retire on their pay, and the business was done by the parochial clergy of the place where the soldiers were quartered; but, when the army went on foreign service, it became necessary to take other Chaplains with them, called Brigade Chaplains, and to pay 15s. a day to induce respectable clergymen to undergo the fatigues and dangers of foreign service.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed surprize at the system which prevailed about Army Chaplains. As for the description of Chaplains about ten years ago, he wished to get rid of them. He wished, however, that our army should have the benefit of religion, free from former abuses. If soldiers went to a parochial church, they often found no accommodation; and, prayers for them at a different hour, was depriving the parish-church of what was most interesting in public worship, when all ranks and degrees assembled together, to worship their common Father and

Benefactor. He thought it was of the utmost importance, that armies going on foreign service should have proper clergyman to administer the consolations of religion to the wounded and the dying. He thought there ought also to be some religious instruction for the many black regiments in the West-Indies.

The following sums were voted :—

| | L. | s. | d. |
|--|------------|----|----|
| Land Forces (including various miscellaneous services).... | £7,582,378 | 16 | 11 |
| Regiments in East Indies.... | 666,373 | 5 | 0 |
| Companies for recruiting ditto. | 29,322 | 10 | 0 |
| Embodied Militia..... | 3,048,647 | 19 | 5 |
| Staff and Garrisons..... | 449,649 | 7 | 9 |
| Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers..... | 31,796 | 1 | 3 |
| Public Departments..... | 257,711 | 13 | 3 |
| Half-pay and Military Allowances..... | 233,568 | 5 | 1 |
| In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.... | 67,143 | 14 | 11 |
| Out-Pensioners of ditto..... | 425,169 | 1 | 9 |
| Widows' Pensions..... | 49,437 | 11 | 8 |
| Volunteer Corps..... | 1,000,820 | 0 | 0 |
| Local Militia..... | 1,219,803 | 0 | 0 |
| Foreign Corps..... | 933,654 | 6 | 10 |
| Royal Military College..... | 16,975 | 17 | 4 |
| Royal Military Asylum..... | 23,350 | 9 | 2 |
| Retired and Officiating Chaplains..... | 24,972 | 12 | 11 |
| Medicine and Hospital Expenses..... | 115,021 | 8 | 4 |
| Compassionate List..... | 14,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Barrack Department (Ireland)..... | 479,857 | 16 | 11 |
| Commissariat Department (Ireland)..... | 235,508 | 14 | 2 |

Distillery Bill.

Sir John Newport opposed it, from a conviction that it would produce a great and alarming scarcity.

Mr. Fuller thought this Bill was founded on the weakest basis he had ever heard of. It was said they must pass this Bill, or they could not prevent private distilleries; they might as well say, they could not prevent smuggling in the county of Sussex.

Sir T. Turton spoke against the Bill. Wheat was now five guineas a quarter, and the quatern loaf at fourteen pence: It behoved the House to look to the wants of the people, and above all things to husband their resources.

Mr. Hibbert opposed the Bill, as militating against the Act of Union, and adopting one mode of legislation for England and another for Ireland.

Sir R. Peel opposed the Bill. In the Northern parts of this country, the people stood much in need of the oats of Ireland to make bread. They had hitherto behaved remarkably well; but if it was once understood they were deprived of bread by this Act, there was no answering how they might be acquitted.

Sir A. Wellesley in support of the Bill said, England would not derive a grain less corn from Ireland in consequence of it.

Mr. Foster disclaimed imputing to any, except the very lowest ranks in Ireland, a disinclination to obey the law. He was a friend both to the Colonies and the West-India interest, but he would not support them in opposition to the interests of agriculture. With respect to the assertion of an Honourable Member (Mr. Fuller) who had said the Irish only wanted *catching and taming*, he could only wish that those who thought so of the people, would go to Ireland, and know its inhabitants better.

Amendment put; for it, 99—Against it, 61.—Majority against Ministers, 38.

Mr. Foster proposed, allowing a bounty of 5s. per bushel on the first 50,000 bushels of flax-seed, of foreign growth, imported into Ireland, from March 8th to April 8th 1809.

Tuesday, Feb. 28 Mr. Banks moved, that John Annesley Shee in consequence of his gross prevarication, &c. before the Committee on East-Indian purchased offices be committed to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.

Mr. W. Pole rose for leave to bring in a Bill enabling the Widows of Officers in his Majesty's Navy to receive their Pensions at their own houses; in the same manner as the Officers of the Army did. The present establishment, had purchased £.173,000 in the 3 per Cents. notwithstanding which, considerable trouble and difficulty arose to the persons on the list, in consequence of the payments being made in London only.

Lord Folkstone moved that the House be called over to-morrow se'nnight, March 8th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not oppose the call.

Mr. Banks said, there was no precedent for a call at so short a notice; that it was impossible the attendance could be full. The Irish Members could not possibly attend.

Sir J. Newport read from the Journals a call for the succeeding day:

The House divided:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Ayes..... | 102 |
| Noes..... | 15 |
| Majority in favour of the Call. | —87 |

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee to inspect the regulations which governed the drawbacks and countervailing duties on spirits exported from Great Britain and Ireland, and to report thereon; and also on some alterations respecting them, in order to place both countries on the terms of reciprocity implied in the Act of Union.

A Select Committee was appointed, of eighteen Members; Sir A. Wellesley, Sir G. Hill, Lord Binning, Mr. Davies Giddy, Lord Advocate of Scotland, &c.

Wednesday, March, 1.—An account was ordered to be laid before the House of the quantity of corn exported and imported between Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1809.

Lord Castlereagh presented the correspondence between himself and Sir T. Dyer, in Spain.

In Committee of Supply, Five Millions granted to his Majesty, for payment of Exchequer Bills outstanding; and £47,650 7s. 9d. for payment of Annuities on the Loyalty Loan.

In Committee of Ways and Means, resolved to issue five millions of Exchequer Bills, to make good the like sum to be paid out of the 20 millions of War Taxes, for last year.

Sir Samuel Romilly rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws. He allowed that it was desirable to abolish the present system and to substitute another; but he had not the courage, and he did not conceive himself qualified to make this attempt. The first defect in these Laws, was, that, when a debtor had surrendered up the whole of his property to his creditors, he should thenceforwards be free from any action on their part; yet there actually were many engagements to which a Bankrupt was liable, after the commission had ended. Also it often happened that assignees became Bankrupts themselves. Creditors were enjoined, at their second meeting, to appoint a bank for deposit of the bankrupt's property; but assignees frequently neglected this; he meant to suggest, that if the creditors did not appoint a bank, the commissioners should, and charge the assignees 20 per cent. for money kept by them. Instead of actions against assignees, for not paying dividends, he meant to propose petitions to the Lord Chancellor: also to take from the creditor the power of refusing to sign the certificate of the Bankrupt. By 5th of Geo. III. unless a bankrupt could obtain the consent of four-fifths of his creditors in number and in value, he should not be entitled to his certificate, however just his conduct might have been, and however his bankruptcy might have been occasioned by inevitable misfortune. Hence many a single creditor had prevented a bankrupt from obtaining his certificate. In general, certificates were withheld from the honest bankrupt, and granted to the fraudulent. In 1805, 940 commissions of bankruptcy had been taken out, 451 of these had obtained certificates: 489 remained uncertificated. In 1806, 1084 Commissions of Bankrupt had been taken out, 483 of these obtained certificates; 601 remained uncertificated. During the last 20 years 16,202 Commissions of Bankruptcy had been taken out: 6527 never obtained certificates. He wished that if, two years after his examination, the bankrupt's certificate should not be signed by four-fifths of his creditors, the bankrupt should then petition the Lord Chancellor, giving to his creditors an opportunity of submitting to his Lordship the grounds on which they withheld their consent.

POETRY.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

By Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet-Laureat.

While Europe with dejected eye
Beholds around her rural reign
Whilom of Peace the fair domain,
The scene of desolation lie;
Or if with trembling hope she cast
Her look on hours of glory past;
And burn again with virtuous fame
Her ancient honors to reclaim,
And brace the corslet on her breast,
And grasp the spear and wave the crest;
Yet lies her course thro' war's ensanguin'd flood;
Yet must she win her way thro' carnage and thro' blood.
Ah! happier, Britain, o'er thy plain
Still smiling Peace and Freedom reign;
And while thy sons with pitying eye
Behold the fields of ruin round them lie;
The storms that shake each neighbour-realm
With fear,
Like distant thunder die upon the ear;
They bless the halcyon hours that gave,
To rule a people free and brave,
A patriot monarch all their own,
Their swords his bulwark, and their hearts his throne.
And while to his auspicious day
The Muse devotes her tributary lay,
A nation's vows in choral Pean join,
And consecrate to fame a 'verse as mean as mine.

Yet not to selfish thoughts confin'd,
Are the warm feelings of the virtuous mind:
The royal Patriot while he views
Peace o'er his realms her bliss diffuse,
Mourns for the sorrows that afflict mankind.
Go forth, my sons, he cries; my Britons, go,
And rescue Europe from her ruthless foe.
Behold, in arms, Austria's imperial Lord;
Behold Iberia draw the avenging sword;
O let with theirs your mingling ensigns fly.
In the great cause of injured Liberty!
Go forth, my sons, and to the world declare,
Where suffering Freedom calls, Britannia's arms
are there.

THE SQUARE.

Spoken at a Breaking up, at the Merchant Taylor's School.

A Square!—hard subject for the flowing line,
Where crooked angles cramp the vast design.
Were it but mine to explore the circle's round,
Or trace the graceful oval's lengthen'd bound;
Then the pleased Muse would all her powers display,
And to smooth numbers form the tuneful lay.
But lock'd within four walls, what Bard can soar?
Whence to escape he seeks, in vain, a door?
Thus discontented, I gave way to spleen—
Of hard constraint thus all mankind complain.
Yet vain the murmur, since in ev'ry state,
To bear confinement is our certain fate;
Whate'er our age, whatever our designs,
Some Rule restrains us, and some Square confines.
And still beyond the bounds prescribed, we see
The toy we think confers felicity.—
The playful schoolboy mourns each fetter'd hour,
Yawns at his task, and wishes it were o'er;

The little time, the narrow bounds for play,
Tempt him beyond the well-known laws to stray;
He saunters on to school with loitering knees,
And envies ev'ry black-guard that he sees,
From thence releas'd, he curses college rules,
And all the dull formality of schools:
For still confinement damps his sprightly grace,
Fines and Jobations stare him in the face.
Whene'er he nobly dares to spurn controul,
And broken windows prove his dauntless soul;
What pity 'tis the Tutor's rigid frown
Should make him twirl his cap, or pick his gown;
When, all insensible to rising merit,
He checks the youth, because a lad of spirit.

Or, view the smart apprentice of the town,
Confinement keeps his generous ardor down;
The cares of trade his livelier powers restrain,
And ev'ry modish folly courts in vain;
Aw'd by some lordly master's stern behest,
He shines a seventh day gentleman at best.

View those whom, blest with Fortune's golden mine,

No master awes, no lofty cares confine:
Still does restraint for them her chains prepare,
And something still constructs the magic Square;
While the same folly that in youth began,
Grows with our years, and shines complete in man.
Each fool rejects the good with which he's blest,
And pines for pleasures that he cannot taste.
Be ours the wiser part Content inspires—
Let Reason's dictates limit our desires;
And, as the Square with equal sides is found,
And equal angles ev'ry distance bound,
So let our conduct to mankind be shewn
Equal to all, irregular to none.
Let Virtue's laws direct the grand design,
And all her precepts draw the guiding line:
Thus to our souls shall happiness be given,
And Conscience shall bespeak the applause of
Heav'n;
Thus shall we scorn alike the knave and fool,
And square our conduct by the Golden Rule.

From the Shrewsbury Chronicle.

THE SQUEAKING GHOST.

A Tale imitated from the German, according to the true and genuine principles of the Horrific.

The wind whistled loud! Farmer Dobbin's wheat stack

Fell down! The rain beat 'gainst his door!
As he sat by the fire, he heard the roof crack!
The Cat 'gan to mew and to put up her back!

And the candle burnt—just as before!

The Farmer exclaim'd, with a piteous sigh,

“To get rid of this curs'd noise and rout,

“Wife, g'ive us some ale.” His Dame straight
did cry,

Hem'd and cough'd three times three, then made
this reply—

“I can't mun!” Why? 'Cause the cask's out?

By the side of the fire sat Roger Gee-ho,

Who had finished his daily vocation,

With Cicely, whose eyes were as black as a floe,

A damsel indeed who had never said No,

And, because she ne'er had an occasion!

All these were alarmed by loud piercing cries,

And were thrown in a terrible state,

Till opening the door, with wide staring eyes,

They found to their joy, no less than surprise,

“'Twas the old Sow fast stuck in a gate!”

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.—*Effects of the Presburg Treaty: relative Strength of Sovereigns affected by it; and Actual State of those Powers previous to the Present Conflict in Germany; abstracted from the most eminent and authentic German Journals.*

AUSTRIA.

| | Before. | Loss. | Gain. | Actual State. |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Extent..... | 12,188 square miles | 1,258½ | 194 | 11,024 |
| Population..... | 25,581,194 souls | 2,651,194 | 216,000 | 23,146,000 |
| Revenue..... | 118,886,000 florins | 20,080,000 | 1,200,000 | 100,000,000 |

BISHOP OF SALZBURG.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Extent..... | 222 square miles | 86½ | 86½ |
| Population..... | 290,000 souls | 266,331 | 266,331 |
| Revenue..... | 2,000,000 florins | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |

THE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Extent..... | 54 square miles | | |
| Population..... | 167,000 souls | | |
| Revenue..... | 500,000 florins | | |

BAVARIA.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Extent..... | 1,138 square miles | 133 | 683½ | 1,689 |
| Population..... | 2,406,363 souls | 545,000 | 1,226,000 | 3,087,463 |
| Revenue..... | 12,399,080 florins | 3,173,580 | 7,136,000 | 16,361,500 |

WIRTEMBERG.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Extent..... | 185½ square miles | 65 | 250½ |
| Population..... | 771,440 souls | 185,600 | 957,040 |
| Revenue..... | 6,000,000 florins | 756,000 | 6,756,000 |

BADEN.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Extent..... | 147 square miles | 60½ | 197½ |
| Population..... | 440,000 souls | 186,118 | 626,118 |
| Revenue..... | 5,000,000 florins | 600,000 | 5,600,000 |

AMERICA, NORTH.

Commerce.—The following is the number of vessels which cleared out from the United States of America on foreign voyages, between March 25 and April 22, 1809, in consequence of raising the embargo:—From New York 100, Boston 75, Philadelphia 55, Virginia 44, Baltimore 20, Charlestown 36, Portland 29, Portsmouth 22, Newbury 22, Salem 39, Newport 11, New London 8, Newhaven 10, Bristol 2, Providence 9, Wilmington 4, Georgetown 3.—Total 489.

DENMARK.

Useful Pamphlet distributed.—The college of rural economy at Copenhagen, some time ago distributed among the peasantry of their country, nearly 5,000 copies of M. Rafn's Instructions for the Cultivation of Flax. The same was translated into German for distribution in the Duchies of Sleswic and Holstein. A truly laudable instance of the advantages taken of communication by the press.

FRANCE.

New Machine for making Paper.—It is reported from the Society of Agriculture and Commerce of Caen, that a M. M. Gabriel Desétable has lately presented to them specimens of a manufacture of paper from straw, by means of an instrument so simple in its construction that any person who pleases may make paper equal to the most practiced workman.

This scheme of straw-paper has not justified expectation in England; but under a machine of new powers, it may possibly, at least, become more tractable.

GERMANY.

Population.—In November 1806, the population of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, was calculated according to an enumeration taken of the inhabitants at 295,489 persons, not including the Jews, nor children under five years of age. This gives about 1,400 inhabitants to a square mile. Among the towns, Rostoch contains 13,756 persons; Suerin 9,801; Gustrow 6,434; Wismar 6,254; Buzow 3,667.

HOLLAND.

National Debt, 1807.—The capital of the national debt of Holland, in January 1807 was..... 999,102,852 florins.

Yearly Interest..... 28,656,117
The Dutch public debt including the loan for the present year, amounts to twelve hundred millions of florins, bearing an annual interest of thirty three millions of florins.

Nobility. Debt.—King Louis is about to introduce an hereditary nobility into Holland.

INDIES, EAST.

Nautical Intelligence.—The following translation of a letter from Mr. Chardon, a lieutenant in the French marine, and late an officer of L'Adelle, Privateer, to Colonel Kyd, acting chief engineer of Fort William in Bengal, transmitted by the right hon. the governor general in council to the Marine Board, is published for general information.
“Sir, in consequence of the conversation that I had with you respecting two rocks, the one named the Bale of Cotton Rock, the other Le Meme's Shoal, which was discovered by the Privateer, on which I served

and from the wish you expressed of knowing their exact situations, I have now the honour of informing you that the Bale of Cotton Rock is in north latitude $5^{\circ} 18'$ and in $88^{\circ} 20'$ east longitude from Paris, or in $90^{\circ} 40'$ from Greenwich; the summit of this rock, may be about 20 feet above the level of the water, and is about 150 feet in length and 20 in breadth; at 120 feet from this rock we found no bottom with 120 fathoms of line. Le Meme's Rock is in north latitude $1^{\circ} 20'$ and in 92° east longitude from Paris, or $94^{\circ} 20'$ from Greenwich. The summit of this rock is about 10 feet above the water, and extends about a mile from east to west. We landed on the Bale of Cotton Rock, where we made several good observations for the longitude, by the distances of the sun and moon, which agreed exactly with the longitude given by our Chronometer, but we could not land on Le Meme's Rock, owing to heavy breakers and the approach of night, but we determined its longitude very exactly by several good observations at about three miles from the rock, and by the ship's run from Cape Comorin, determined by our Chronometers.—I have the honour to be,

(Signed) B. CHARDON.

Calcutta, February 29, 1808.

P. S. The above observations were made on board the *Fortune Privateer*, Captain Le Meme, in October 1802, and were published by him in America, in the *Salem Gazette*, and have since been correctly inserted in a *Treatise of Navigation*, by the learned Nathaniel Bowditch, Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of America.

Madras Military Fund.—The hon. the governor in council has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a Military Fund, the objects of which are :

1. To provide for the Families of Officers whose death leaves them destitute of an adequate maintenance.

2. To assist Officers unprovided with aid by the regulations of the service, or from their own resources, under such circumstances of urgent sickness, as may render a *voyage to England* necessary for the preservation of their lives—and

3. To afford such further aid, as the state of the Funds shall admit, in other cases of less urgent necessity.

The management of the Institution is entrusted to the following directors who have been elected by a majority of the subscribers. *Lieutenant Col. Capper, Adj. Gen. President. Lieutenant Col. Bell, Com. of Art. Munro, Qr. Mas. Gen. Rev. Dr. Kerr, Senior Chaplain, Major Barclay, Town Major*, and eight other Officers.

Asiatic Society.—On Wednesday April 6th 1808; there was a meeting of the Asiatic Society, at which many of the members

were present. When W. R. Monro, Esq. of Calcutta, and Thomas Raffles, Esq. of Prince of Wales Island, were elected members, Mr. Gibbons has accepted the office of librarian.

The following presents and communications have lately been received. 1. Fac simile of the Greek part of the inscription in three characters imported from Egypt—presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London. 2. A Manuscript on cloth, in the Batta language—presented by Thomas Parr, Esq. 3. A Manuscript in the language of Assam—ditto ditto. The characters in this MS. are written in perpendicular rows, like those of the Chinese, but read in a contrary order, viz. from the bottom upwards. 4. An essay on Mahomedan law—by J. H. Harington, Esq. 5. An essay on a passage of Bhascara's Astronomy, relative to the precession of the Equinoxes—by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. 6. A paper on the declination of stars, near the zenith of Madras—by Captain Warren.

The meetings now take place once in two months, instead of once a quarter as formerly. —The two paintings which ornament the hall are the gifts of Mr. Home; they are views of the sculptured and ruins of the Seven Pagodas; at Mavalipuram, on the Coromandel Coast. In the house of the Society at Chowringhee, is kept a curious model of a building in which the Parsees expose their dead.

Calcutta, May 3, 1808—*Charity.*—Chitpore Road, has for several days, during the latter end of last week, exhibited a crowd of poor people, scarcely ever equalled, receiving charity from the heirs of the late Gool Mitre, an opulent and most respectable native, who died about a month ago.

Intense Heat.—The heat has been so oppressive, during the last ten days, that many poor Europeans and Natives have fallen victims to it: of the latter, several have dropped and instantly expired, without the possibility of any human aid being serviceable to them.

Salt.—The following are the quantities of Salt, which have been sold during the last six years.

| | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1802,— | 35,00,000 | Maunds |
| 1803,— | 39,00,000 | |
| 1804,— | 40,00,000 | |
| 1805,— | 41,00,000 | |
| 1806,— | 42,00,000 | |
| 1807,— | 43,00,000 | |

The Total quantity sold and to be sold this year is 44,00,000 Maunds.

Amphitrite Island and Shoals.—We have been obligingly favoured with the following extract from the Log book of the brig *Voador*, marking the situation of a dangerous shoal, which not being laid down with certainty in our modern charts, may furnish an

acceptable piece of information to those who navigate the China seas. "The brig Voador, left Macao Roads the 13th of July, 1807, and on the 20th of July was in lat. 17. 4. N. long. by Chronometer 112. 00 E. Accot. 111. 41. ran 15 miles South. by W. 7. S. W. by S. when the Amphitrite Island bore East about 8 miles. From hence she ran 38 miles about S. S. E. and saw breakers from the deck bearing S. E. to S. S. W. hauled to the Northward and stood N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. about 36 miles when the Amphitrite Island bore East 51 miles. During that time no bottom was attained at 70 fathoms; there was a heavy swell from the Eastward. The Amphitrite Island has only one tree on it, which looks like a ship at anchor and is seen before the land is made. There appear to be five low Islands, three of which are covered with herbage; the two smallest are barren sand, which is of a dark-red on the beach. The largest Island is about 3 miles long; they bear to each other N. by E. and S. by W. and are divided by small channels of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in width."

Navy.—By accounts from Bombay, we understand a seventy-four gun ship is now in great forwardness there for the navy, as is a frigate at Penang, probably the fore-runner of many others.

Cotton.—The annual produce of Cotton at Bombay, which was formerly about 6000 Bales, is now estimated at 85,000.

Criminal Jurisprudence, June 1808.—At the first sessions Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery. The court having assembled, and being opened in the usual form. The charge was then delivered to the grand jury, by the hon. Sir Henry Russell, Knt. chief justice. His lordship observed, that the calendar contained but a very limited number of offences, and only two of a serious nature, and exhibited nothing new for him to suggest any advice to the gentlemen of the grand jury, who were so well acquainted with the important duties they were called upon to perform. Sir Henry passed an eloquent eulogium upon the wisdom of our laws, the promptitude of their execution, and the admirable system of police established for some time past in this metropolis, —it was a most satisfactory reflection, that in a population of a million of people, which Calcutta is estimated to contain, —so small a number of crimes, as now upon the calendar, should have occurred within the last six months; considering that the bar formerly used to be crowded with criminals.—This very salutary change in the manners of the inhabitants in general, must in a great measure be ascribed to the vigilance of the magistracy.

Gunpowder.—Bombay, May 25, 1808. A comparison has been made of the quality of British and of French Powder, used in the late gallant action of H. M. ship San

Fiorenzo with the French Frigate Piedmontaise; and we are happy to exhibit to our readers a decisive proof of the superiority of this essential ingredient of British Thunder. From a 7 inch brass mortar, with 3 ounces of powder a 60 pound brass ball was projected, at an angle of 45°; and an average of three trials gave 595 feet to the San Fiorenzo and 516 feet to La Piedmontaise: making a difference in favour of the British powder of 79 feet.—After such an experiment, it must appear singular that the French should be so partial to a long shot.

Asylum for Perth.—Lately died at Bombay Mr. William Brown, builder—he has left property to the extent of between two and three lacs of rupees; of which sum he has bequeathed 14,000 rupees for the building and establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of Perth; for the benefit of the widows and children of decayed mechanics of that town. The remainder of his fortune he directs to be funded for the purpose of granting annuities of from £40 to £250 sterling each to a long list of poor relations, for most of whom he has provided, except an elder brother, to whom he leaves the sum of £5 4s. 2d.

Winds.—Captain Flinders, whose captivity in the Isle of France is a disgrace to civilized society, has recorded in the Philosophical Transactions for 1806, part 2d, some interesting observations on the connection between the variations of the barometer and the prevailing winds on the South and East coast of Australia. From the result of his observations on the South coast, it appears generally that a change from the Northern, to any point in the Southern half of the compass, caused the mercury to rise, and a contrary change, to fall; that the mercury stood considerably higher, when the wind was from the South side of the East and West, than in similar weather, it did when the wind came from the North side. That the winds from the North and N. W. causes the mercury to descend and stand lower upon the South and East coasts and in the open sea and South West of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but make it rise upon the outer part of the North coast with the same or even worse weather. That the N. E. wind causes the mercury to fall considerably below the mean standard upon the South and to rise considerably above it on the East and North coasts. That the S. E. wind which upon the South and East coast caused the mercury to rise higher than any other had not the same effect on the N. and W. coasts; and that the South West wind which made the quicksilver stand high upon the South and West coasts, depressed it below the mean standard upon the East coast, and upon the North made it fall lower than any other with the same weather.

There is one point in which a series of regular observations on the movements of

the barometer in this part of the world (where it would be regarded as a daring piece of scepticism to question for a moment the effect of the moon on fevers) would prove interesting. Whether this sol-lunar influence as it is sometimes called, operates at each of the four changes of the moon or only at the springs, it would be curious to ascertain whether any correspondent influence on the atmosphere was observable or not.

One curious fact has been observed by Dr. Balfour, that the barometer at Calcutta experiences a regular diurnal fluctuation corresponding with the diurnal motion of the earth—that is, that from ten at night to six in the morning, the mercury had a tendency to fall—from six to ten in the morning, to rise—from ten to six in the evening to fall, and from six to ten in the evening to rise.

Dogs.—Bombay. By order of Government, all Pariah dogs found in the streets within and without the town on the Esplanade, or in any other part of the Island (except within the gardens or yards of country houses, or very adjacent thereto) have been directed to be immediately killed; for which a pecuniary reward of one quarter of a rupee was paid at the police office, on account of each Pariah dog thus destroyed. The offices of police in a very short time, seized and sent to the shore of the continent, upwards of one thousand dogs.

NORWAY.

Privations and Sufferings.—The interior of Norway suffers dreadfully from the want of corn; but that article finds its way to the sea-ports, where, however, it is extravagantly dear. No articles of British manufacture can be procured in any part of Norway, not even pins or needles for the ladies, who feel much the want of them; nor is it possible, at this time, for any gentleman to procure a new coat, in any part of the country: but, it is reported, that nothing excites such loud complaints as the scarcity of tobacco.

PRUSSIA.

Births and Burials.—The number of births in Berlin during 1806 was 5846: deaths 7622: the births decreased 1776: the number of deserted children was 846.

PERSIA.

English Embassy.—By dispatches received from Sir Harford Jones, ambassador to Ispahan, it appears that he arrived at Bushire, a port in the Persian Gulph, in the Nereide frigate, early in October last, and was received by the principal Sheiks with the utmost respect. An express was sent to Ispahan, to the Emperor of Persia, notifying the arrival of Sir Harford Jones, to which the reply was, that he should proceed. For this purpose, near four hundred mules were provided for carrying the baggage of Sir Harford and his

suite; as also the presents. The French had formed considerable expectations that Sir Harford Jones would not be favourably received. They had obtained possession of the island of Carac, in the Persian Gulph; which has a regular fortification, with a body of soldiers, under the immediate command of French officers. Several French engineers had taken surveys of the roads, &c. in Persia, and had nearly completed the establishment of a foundery for cannon, &c. In consequence of a remonstrance from Sir Harford Jones, the French officers, &c. were removed from the island of Carac, and the troops reduced to the usual number for mounting guard. Interpreters, guards, and attendants of every description, were sent from the interior to accompany Sir Harford in his journey to Ispahan.

Insurrection.—Letters of a late date from Bussora mention, that a formidable insurrection had broken out in Georgia, having for its object the independence of that country. The patriotic flame burst forth in various quarters at the same instant. Several Russian and French traders, &c. were murdered.—Through the same channel we learn, that some battalions of Persian troops, headed by officers of rank and consideration, had joined the Wahibeers.

SICILY.

Eruption of Mount Etna.—A letter from an officer in the 27th regiment, dated Sicily, April 12, 1809, says—"Mount Etna burst out on the 26th or 27th ult. in a most tremendous manner. The first great eruption was from the very top. Twelve new craters opened shortly afterwards, about half way down the mountain, and have continued to throw out rivers of burning lava ever since. Several estates have been covered with the lava 30 or 40 feet deep. The first three or four nights I saw it very well from hence, and a very large river of red hot lava running down from the crater."

SWEDEN.

Smallest Animal known.—A Swedish naturalist, M. Ljung, is reported to have discovered the smallest of the *mammifera* hitherto known:—it weighs almost half a dram. It is a species of mouse; M. L. has named it *sorex canaliculatus*.

National Debt.—The capital of the national debt of Sweden, owing to foreigners in January 1807, was... 9,742,644 rix dollars. Owing to natives... 3,490,999

13,233,643

SWITZERLAND.

Stereotype Medals.—M. Haas, printer at Basle, has directed his attention to improvements of the principle of the stereotype, by simplifying the plates. He has so far succeeded as to have copied a series of medals, by means of the stereotype.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

His Majesty's birth-day.—His Majesty completed his 71st year on Sunday, June 4th, and the celebration of the happy event took place on Monday. We feel great pleasure in being able to say, that his Majesty enjoys perfect health, and notwithstanding his sight not being good, his spirits are the same as they have been for a number of years. At half past twelve o'clock her Majesty and the Princesses left the Queen's palace for St. James's, and after partaking of a cold collation in the Duke of Cumberland's apartments, and receiving the Archbishop of Canterbury, who delivered an Oration of congratulation upon the return of the day, proceeded to the Drawing-room. Here the Ode was performed, inserted in page 773.—The Court was very numerous, the company continued going to the palace from half-past 12 till near five. Some of the company were kept for hours in their carriages, waiting to get to the palace. The throng of carriages was so great, that St. James's-Street was frequently blocked up; and the line occasionally reached to the neighbourhood of Berkeley-Square, and several streets round the square were blocked up.

Finance.—The total amount of the Public Expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of Loans raised for the service of Ireland, for ten years, ending the 5th Jan. 1803, comprising the whole period of the war terminated by the peace of Amiens, is about £503,378,540 whereof £178,520,454, arose from the charge of the public funded and unfunded debt, and £324,858,086 from all other services.—and about £241,909,933 was raised by the ordinary revenue and incidental payments of different kinds: about £32,679,000 by extraordinary war taxes, £220,095,607 by additions to the public funded debt, £3,000,000 by an advance from the Bank without interest, in consideration of the renewal of the charter, and an advance of three millions from the Bank in 1798, of which £1,500,000 was repaid in 1803. The total amount of the Public Expenditure of Great Britain, exclusive of the charge of Loans raised for the service of Ireland, for six years, ending the 5th of January, 1809, being the six first years of the present war, is about £395,945,599 whereof £166,445,052 arose from the charge of public funded and unfunded debt, and £229,701,647 from all other services: and that about £224,403,222 has been raised by the ordinary revenue and incidental payments of various kinds; £92,240,000 by extraordinary war taxes; £81,168,418 by additions to the public funded debt; and £3,500,000, by an advance without interest from the Bank.

Commerce with Holland prevented.—London. The lords of the board of trade have resolved not to grant any more licences for the importation from Holland of provisions of any kind, butter, cheese, geneva, vinegar, or clinkers. If the enemy would permit the importation of our produce, and that of our colonies, the intercourse would be mutually beneficial: but a trade of import only, is very prejudicial to the commercial prosperity of this kingdom: the exchange has, in consequence of such partial trade having hitherto been encouraged, fallen full 15 per cent. under the usual standard; consequently, the difference is lost to this country. Butter, for instance, is an article for which we need not depend upon foreign supply: Ireland makes sufficient for our consumption; and there is no reason why Dutch butter should glut the market, while the produce of Ireland is unsaleable, and many hundred tons are warehoused for months by the importers, to their great detriment.

City Petition against Bridges over the Thames.—Drafts of petitions to the House of Commons against the bills for the Strand and Vauxhall bridges being prepared, have been agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, when the navigation committee, to whom that business is referred, should think necessary.—Both bills have since passed.

Jews.—From circumstances which have lately occurred, it seems proper that Jews should be informed of the act of 1 Ann. st. 1. ch. 30 which enacts, "that if any Jewish parent, in order to compel his Protestant child to change his or her religion, shall refuse to allow such child a fitting maintenance suitable to the degree and ability of such parent, and to the age and education of such child, then (on complaint thereof made to the Lord High Chancellor of England, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, or Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being) it shall and may be lawful for the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Commissioners, to make such order for the maintenance of such Protestant child as he or they shall think fit." This statute has been construed to authorize the Chancellor to appoint a sufficient maintenance for the child, even after the death of a parent, who has left all his property to other purposes.

Meeting of English Catholics.—A committee of the English Catholics held a meeting at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, in London, April 24, to consider of the propriety of petitioning parliament for an assimilation of the laws respecting their body, between the sister islands; as the Catholics in Ireland enjoy the elective franchise, and other privileges, which are withheld from their brethren in England. The meeting agreed to waive their claims for the present, that they might not appear to embarrass government at a period of peculiar difficulty.

Inland Navigation.—The great appreciation of landed property, by the extension of inland navigation, was a few days ago demonstrated at Garraway's Coffee-house, when a farm of sixty acres, principally arable and now inclosure, situate in a retired part of Wiltshire, but in the neighbourhood of the Wilts and Berks Canal, was sold by auction at the extraordinary sum of £3,795.

NATIONAL DEBT, May 1, 1809.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Redeemed by annual million, &c. | £74,269,737 |
| Ditto on account of loans | 76,693,093 |
| Ditto by land-tax | 23,267,427 |
| Ditto by £1 per cent. per ann. on | |
| imperial loan | 958,393 |
| Transferred for purchase of life annuities | 627,169 |
| | <hr/> £175,815,869 <hr/> |

Rebuilding of Drury Lane Theatre hopeless at present.—A meeting has been lately held on the subject of the rebuilding of Drury Lane theatre; but we understand nothing was determined that seems to afford any hope that such an event is in a probable train.

Cemetery by the Road side.—Staffordshire. The Marquis of Stafford has just completed a cemetery, near his seat of Trencham hall, in Staffordshire. This building is after the manner of the Roman tombs, on the road side. The ancients usually built their tombs near the highways, which reminded them of their ancestors, and was, at the same time, a useful memento of mortality to the traveller. The cemetery is of stone, a square of 40 feet on the base, and rises pyramidically 40 feet high. The inside contains 40 catacombs under one groined arch of stone, and the whole is lined with a beautiful dark, highly polished marble.

It should be added, that to this custom alludes the *S. F. i. e. Siste Viator*, "Stay Traveller,"—which is often placed, improperly enough, as introductory to an epitaph, or account of the deceased interred below. When these words were addressed by the ancients to passengers on the highway, they called on such to remember their mortality: but in Christian churches, though all who read them are certainly passengers through time to eternity, yet the adoption of them has not the same propriety.

Bovine and Vaccine Nomenclature.—Shropshire. We flatter ourselves that the lovers of rural economy will allow us to express our wishes, as honest Britons, for the purity, as well as prevalence, of our English tongue. In the following list of names given to cattle, in a capital dairy farm in Shropshire, we discover a kind of Babylonish dialect, at which our ears revolt. We admit the descriptive propriety of *Broadface*, *Curipate*, and *Browney*: nor can we possibly be offended at *Fill-Pan*, *Fill-bouk*, or *Standfast*: these are excellent qualities. *Secunda* and *Sexta*, being classic terms, may be allowed to manifest the owner's scholarship; but, what kind of Latin *Fibrina*, *Fibrella*, or *Rurorea* is, we know not. What business the Polish name *Wouski*, has among a herd of British cows, perplexes us extremely; and we humbly intreat, that the worthy nominators of honest John Bull's cattle stock in the county of Salop, and elsewhere, will so far condescend to consider our peace of mind, as to bestow on the useful animals, which yield the wholesome and necessary ingredient that forms the basis of our puddings, custards, cheese-cakes, and syllabubs, such appellations as our children may understand the meaning of, without obliging their papas to have recourse to a Dictionary, Lexicon, or Universal Linguist. We give the advertisement complete.

"Capital Dairy Stock, by Wright and Son, will be sold by auction, on the premises, at Ad-dlerley Hall Dairy Yard, near Drayton, in the county of Salop, on Tuesday, April 11, 1809.

Cow's names, and whether calved or in calf.

| LOT | LOT |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Two, and calf | 31 Roseley, in calf |
| 2 Earnest, in calf | 32 Helen, ditto |
| 3 Curipate, and calf | 33 Susan, ditto |
| 4 Jezebell, ditto | 34 Fillboub, ditto |
| 5 Lucy, ditto | 35 Sexta, ditto |
| 6 Judith, ditto | 36 M, ditto |
| 7 Bee, ditto | 37 Lurcher, ditto |
| 8 Gayless, ditto | 38 Dart, ditto |
| 9 Eaily, ditto | 39 Broadface, ditto |
| 10 Secunda, ditto | 40 Fill Pan, and calf |
| 11 A, ditto | 41 Rosebud, in calf |
| 12 One, ditto | 42 Last, ditto |
| 13 Fancy, ditto | 43 Thursfield, ditto |
| 14 Fibrina, ditto | 44 Wisky, ditto |
| 15 Fibrella, in calf | 45 Doctress, ditto |
| 16 Roseberry, ditto | 46 Filley, ditto |
| 17 Harrier, and calf | 47 Lovely Lass, ditto |
| 18 Pretty, in calf | 48 Urah, ditto |
| 19 Curley, ditto | 49 Third, ditto |
| 20 Brown, ditto | 50 Rurorea, ditto |
| 21 Yorkshire, ditto | 51 Cot Lass, ditto |
| 22 Daisy, and calf | 52 Rosamond, ditto |
| 23 Rose, in calf | 53 Rosella, ditto |
| 24 Rosalina, ditto | 54 Jane, ditto |
| 25 Second, ditto | 55 Miss Key, ditto |
| 26 Charlotte, and calf | 56 Robt, ditto |
| 27 Standfast, ditto | 57 Tartia, ditto |
| 28 K, in calf | 58 Furba, ditto |
| 29 Wouski, and calf | 59 to 68 ditto |
| 30 Broad Cap, in calf | Heiter, ditto |

"N. D. The above stock will, upon inspection, be found worthy the attention of the public; the cows are of various breeds, of useful forms, and universally known as good milkers; therefore the auctioneers request the attendance of their friends at ten o'clock in the morning, as the whole will be sold without reserve in one day."

"*.* All these appear to be cows: we should have been glad of information on the names given to the bulls also: a "commodity of good names," as Falstaff observes, is—an excellent thing.

Woburn Sheep Shearing, June 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1809.—Premiums given to promote the improvement of live stock, &c. &c.

I.—For long-woolled fat wethers.—1. To the person who shall breed the best two-shear long-woolled fat wether, a cup, value ten guineas. 2. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the best two-shear long-woolled fat wether, a cup, value five guineas.—The same person not to have both premiums.—The wethers, with the certificates, to be produced on Tuesday, between the hours of ten and eleven, at Woburn Abbey:—They will be sheared, weighed alive, killed, and weighed dead, and due attention paid to wool, carcase, and tallow.

II.—For short-woolled fat wethers.—1. To the person who shall breed the best two-shear short-woolled fat wether, a cup value ten guineas. 2. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the best two-shear short woolled fat wether, a cup, value five guineas.—The same person not to have both premiums. Examined as the former.

III.—For long-woolled theaves bred in Bedfordshire.—1. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the best pen of three long-woolled theaves, a cup value ten guineas. 2. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the second best pen of three long-woolled theaves, a cup value five guineas. The same person not to have both premiums. The sheep to be shown in a store state, and to be produced at the park-farm on Tuesday, between the hours of ten and eleven, with certificates that their theaves were bred in Bedfordshire, specifying the parish, and the name of the breeder: also that they have been regularly kept with the flock until the time of their being sent to be exhibited.

IV.—For short-woolled theaves bred in Bedfordshire.—1. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the best pen of three short-woolled theaves, a cup value ten guineas. 2. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire the second-best pen of three short-woolled theaves, a cup value five guineas. The same person not to have both premiums. To be shown as the former.

V.—For Boars.—1. To the person who shall produce at Woburn sheep shearing, 1809, the best boar, not exceeding two years old, a cup value five guineas. For sheep shearers.—2. To the best shearer, five guineas.—Second, four; third, three; fourth, two; fifth, one. If more than ten candidates, to draw lots. The trial to be made on the Wednesday. Candidates to give notice the Saturday before the clipping.

VI.—For encouraging improvement in implements of agriculture.—1. To the person who shall produce the best and most useful and newly-invented implement, twenty guineas. As it is the intention, in giving this premium, both to encourage, and to introduce to general notice, such improvements in implements of agriculture as appear of real utility; it will be left to a committee to decide.—1st, Which implement produced deserves the preference; 2dly, Whether any of them merit the reputation that the acquisition of a premium might confer. For ploughing. 2. To the person who shall produce the plough which shall plough half an acre of land in the best and most husband-like manner, a cup value ten guineas. To the ploughman holding the same, two guineas. Due consideration will be paid to the merit of the implements, to the time of performing the work, the force employed, and the cleanness and depth of the furrow.

VII.—Experiments between the drill and broadcast husbandry.—To the farmer in Bedfordshire, who shall produce the most satisfactory account of comparative trials between the drill and broadcast culture of wheat, barley, or oats, on not less than ten acres, being in the same field, thirty guineas. It is required that the farmers who shall be candidates for this premium, do give notice to the Duke of Bedford of their intention, that the crops may be viewed while growing, by such persons as the duke may appoint. It is expected that the account should contain a description of the soil, the preparation (manure, if any,) quantities of seed sown and drilled, hoeings, time and regularity of ripening, harvesting, and produce; verified by sufficient certificates, to be produced at the Woburn sheep-shearing in 1809.—N. B. It is

required that the drilled crops should be kept perfectly free from weeds.

VIII.—For shepherds.—To the shepherd, in Bedfordshire, who shall have saved the greatest number of lambs on the 1st of June, 1809, in proportion to the number of ewes, being not less than 100, put to the ram the preceding autumn, five guineas. To the shepherd who shall have saved the next greatest proportionate number, four guineas; third, three; fourth, two; fifth, one; Certificates to be sent in on the first day of the Woburn sheep-shearing, 1809, signed by the owner of the flock, and two other respectable witnesses, stating the number of ewes, the number of lambs saved on the 1st of June, and the age of the ewes, viz. the proportionate number of theaves, two years old, three years old, and full mouthed sheep.

IX.—For irrigation.—To the farmer in Bedfordshire, who shall, between the 1st of January, 1808, and the 1st of June, 1809, have converted the greatest quantity of land into water-meadow, not less than ten acres, on the best and most approved system, fifty guineas. Due notice of the quantity of land so converted, and of the expense incurred, verified by sufficient certificates, to be sent to the Duke of Bedford.

Length of Thanks to Mr. Wardle.—Sheffield, Yorkshire. The resolution of thanks to Mr. Wardle, passed at the late meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, was signed by upwards of 15,000 persons, on forty skins of parchment, which measured 35 yards and a quarter in length.

Swansea.—Two hundred pounds weight of the *Rheum Palmatum*, or Medicinal Rhubarb, generally called Turkey Rhubarb, were lately dug up in the garden of Mr. J. Davies, in Swansea, from seeds sown in the year 1798; the roots weighed from 30 to 35 pounds each.

Zinc Ore, Mine of.—A mine of zinc ore has been discovered on Lord Ribblesdale's estate, in Craven, Yorkshire, where there were formerly copper mines. This ore has been used as a substitute for white lead in painting, the colour of which it attains by long exposure: it does not blister, is more adhesive, and is not decomposed by salt water. This mineral is found in strata at the bottom of caverns, about 8 fathoms from the surface, in some places 6 feet thick; one of the caverns is 104 yards, another 84, and a third 40 yards in length, and about 14 yards wide. His lordship supposes this mineral has been sublimed by a volcano, as the stones surrounding it have been vitrified. About 2000 tons of it have been sold at from 5 to 10l. per ton, to make brass when mixed with copper, exclusive of what has been used for painting.—If this discovery should be followed by others of a like kind, so that there should be a full supply of the mineral, and it should be found to answer the purposes required, it is possible that the use of white lead, as paint, with its deleterious effects in preparation and use, may be to a great degree superseded.

Union of two Canals: Supply of Coal.—The respective proprietors of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, have agreed to unite the two by extending the Leeds and Liverpool from Wigan to Leeds; and the moment Parliament authorises the junction, the work will commence. There are only seven

miles to cut, which space, we are told, is almost one continued bed of excellent pit and cannel coal.

State of the Woollen Manufacture, from the 25th of March, 1808, to the 25th of March, 1809.

| <i>Narrow Cloths.</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pieces. | Yards. |
| Milled this year.. 144,524 making | 5,309,007 |
| Last year | 161,816 |
| | 5,931,253 |
| Decreased..... | 17,192 |
| | 622,216 |
| <i>Broad Cloths.</i> | |
| Milled this year.. 279,859 | 9,050,970 |
| Last year | 262,024 |
| | 8,422,143 |
| Increase | 17,835 |
| | 628,226 |
| | 622,487 |

Total increase in yards 6,581

The increase of 628,226 yards in broad cloths ought to be particularly remarked to those who are not acquainted with the minutiae of the manufacture, as being at least in a double proportion to the decrease in the narrow. And it thus appears, notwithstanding all the prohibitory decrees of the enemy from without, that our manufactures have, during the last year, increased in the aggregate 6,581 yards!—But there is another consideration, worth the notice of our readers:—In March, 1808, the stock of cloth on hand was very great. The very reverse is now the case; and instead of lamentations we find cause for exultation, that under the forced and untenable restrictions against our export trade, during the last twelve months, more woollens have been manufactured, and considerably more sold than in the last of the preceding year.

Holyhead New Light-House.—Wales. The South Stark light-house, lately lighted, appears at the distance of four or five leagues as if the whole Stark was on fire. This useful edifice is sixty feet high, exclusive of the lantern. It has twenty-one lamps placed in the centre of large reflectors, from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter. It is on a revolving principle, and shews its greatest light in every two minutes.

Land removed.—May 5. This night a great part of the cliff-land, in the Isle of Sheppy, about 500 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth, gave way and sunk into a valley, carrying with it part of the dwelling-house, cow-house, and other out-houses adjoining, called Buggsby-Hole.

Musselburgh Links levelled for a Race Course.—Scotland. The magistrates of Musselburgh have ordered the links in the vicinity of their town to be levelled for the purpose of making a race course. The Links of Musselburgh were formerly of a broken and sandy surface, especially that part which lies contiguous to the beach. Great quantities of earth have however, been now laid down, and the whole covered with a layer of turf neatly rolled down. The operations are carrying on briskly, and when completed, will form a race course over it upwards of one mile and a quarter in circumference. When it is considered that in this part of the country, there is not a race course that properly deserves the name, and while it must be evident to every one that, for some years past, the Edinburgh races have been ra-

pidly declining, chiefly owing to the want of a proper course, this undertaking of the magistrates of Musselburgh must appear not only worthy of praise on their part as individuals, but calculated to improve the town over which they have the honour to preside.

Court of Session.—Edinburgh. Lately, at the rising of the court of session, the Lord Justice Clerk in the second division of the court read an abstract of the business that had been done in that chamber since the meeting of the session in November last. It is, as near as we could follow his lordship, thus. The court began with an arrears of 43 superseded petitions against outer house interlocutors.—37 causes upon the summer roll, and 155 ordinary actions. At 11th March, 1809, there were no superseded petitions except such as were boxed that day—6 causes remained upon the summer roll—7 concluded causes and about 20 ordinary actions. The total number of causes decided during the session was 159, in 139 of which the court adhered to the Ordinaries' judgments, and altered in 20. Petitions refused without answers, 64. During the session 32 new causes have been decided; and, including the answers still upon the old roll, and new causes that have come into court during the session, there still remain upon the roll about 120 causes.—His lordship further stated, that the total number of quarto printed pages read during the session by each Judge, was 17,975, and the sederunt days, i. e. days upon which the court sat, having been 67, the average reading was 268 per day.—The above only refers to the inner house proceedings of the second division—in the outer house 299 causes have come into court during the session.

Wernerian Society.—Edinburgh, April 8.—Mr. P. Walker stated a curious fact, in the history of the common eel. A number of eels, old and young, were found in a subterraneous pool at the bottom of an old quarry, which had been filled up, and its surface ploughed and cropped, for above a dozen of years past.—The secretary read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Maclean, of Small Isles, mentioning the appearance of a vast sea snake, between 70 and 80 feet long, among the Hebrides, in June 1808. Compare *Panorama Vol. V. pp. 749, 1174*. Was this the same creature as afterwards perished on the Orkneys?—or, was it its mate?—if they go in company?

Patrick! Patrick! Patrick!—Ireland. A striking exemplification of the strong attachment entertained by the lower orders of this country, for calling their children from the name of their favourite saint, occurred lately, in the lying-in hospital, Dublin, when twenty-eight male infants were baptized at one time by the name of *Patrick*.

Hemp.—In the Agricultural Communications by the Cork Institution, there is, among other articles, a very important one from the Earl of Shannon, stating the expense and produce of three acres of hemp at Castlemartyr, by which his lordship had a clear profit of one hundred pounds, two shillings, and sixpence!

Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—Tuesday, May 30, was the day appointed for the delivery of the premiums and medals voted by this society to the respective candidates during the present session. Owing to

the great number of tickets which had been issued, and the curiosity that prevailed to witness the ceremony, a considerable pressure took place when the doors were opened.—The rewards were, as usual, delivered by the Duke of Norfolk (President) assisted by Dr. Taylor, the Secretary.

In Agriculture.—To John Christian Curwen, Esq. M. P. for planting in one year 1,269,000 larches, and other forest trees: gold medal. To W. M. Thackeray, M. D. for extensive plantations of ash, beech, chesnut, elm, and other forest trees: gold medal.—To William Congreve, Esq. for planting 74 acres of land with acorns and oaks: gold medal.—To Mr. W. Salisbury, Brompton, for raising grass seed, and preparing meadow land: silver medal.—To Charles Le Hardy, Esq. for communications on the culture of parsnips, and their utility in feeding cattle: silver medal.—To Rev. James Hall, for preparing from bean stalks a substitute for hemp: silver medal.—To Mr. William Lester, for a machine for washing potatoes and other esculent roots for feeding cattle: silver medal.—To Mr. William Salisbury, for a method of packing plants and trees, intended for exportation, to preserve their vegetative powers for many months: twenty guineas.

In Chemistry.—To Mr. J. P. Hubbard, for a beautiful variety of specimens of British marble: gold medal.—To Mr. R. Porrett, jun. for experiments and observations on prussic and prussous acids: silver medal. With many others in the polite arts.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Warwick.—Wheat looks well at present;—the cold weather for the season at the end of last month being much in its favour. The unusual quantity of wet, which in the questionable shape of hail, &c. fell at the beginning of the month, has much retarded the working of the fallows, and carrying out the yard compost. The Lent tillage on the cold lands particularly wears an unfavourable aspect. Sheep have in general yielded a good fleece, and are shearing. Hops (which are out of this latitude) have been much injured by blight and severe winds, and do not promise more than half a crop.—Wool is on the advance, under a prospect (however fallacious) of an intercourse with America. The hay-harvest is commencing generally; the crops not so heavy as usual.

The crops in the neighbourhood of this town (Warwick) wear a most promising aspect.

Suffolk.—The wheats look remarkably well. Barley, peas, and beans, want rain. Hay promises a crop to average fairly. Many have cut it and got it up well. The young clovers have suffered greatly for want of rain. Lands are getting ready to receive turnips; but we wait for rain, and a good deal too, having had only slight showers during eight weeks.

Essex.—The weather being so fine some rye grass, clover and grass hay are already

stacked. Most things have suffered much, by reason of the long drought; particularly on the strong lands, as wheat, barley and oats. The first certainly is much fallen off; and does not promise so good a crop, as last year. The two latter are very thin and short: indeed those grains make the smallest progress almost ever remembered, at this season of the year. Beans and peas look well; and promise to be good. Not many complaints for want of feed. The tares now come to scythe, yield a large supply. But few potatoes are grown here, yet what we have are fine, both in the field and garden. The fallowed lands are in a forward and good state. Meat of all sorts is lower.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, June 26, 1809.

There can be no doubt but what sentiments of sympathy with the sufferers, and of compassion for the calamities, of our fellow men, are an honourable distinction of our nature: a distinction, which, as individuals it is our duty to cultivate and promote. How then is it, that nations and states, with those who govern them, can multiply the sufferings and calamities that "flesh is heir to" and hold themselves not merely guiltless, but commendable? How shall we characterize that mechanism of civilized society which endows a single man with the power of commanding thousands to abandon their domestic settlements, to forsake the land of their nativity, and to scatter all around them on territories not their own "firebrands, arrows and death?" If an individual guilty of maiming, or murdering, another individual; be punished by the anguish of guilt on his conscience, as well as by public justice—what shall be the anguish in degree, or in duration, of him who unjustly invades the dominions of another, and directs the slaughter of his subjects by myriads?—To this question our times oblige us to add another,—what shall be his punishment in body or in soul, who refuses peace to those who solicit it, and who when the olive branch is presented by an opponent in token of supplication breaks it with contempt.

Sweden has desired peace from Russia. Sweden has dethroned her king; because to him was attributed an obstinacy in making war, not only beyond the means of the state to support, but to the loss of the most valuable provinces, and to the jeopardy of all the rest. We have never considered war, as being the true interest of Sweden: but whether the late king could decline war, we know not. It might not be merely a sense of personal honour that kept him in arms: it might be, a hard necessity, the more to be regretted, as his consort was of the family of his adversary, and his situation involved the question of his personal

feelings, his domestic establishment, and his public independence. Neither will the present king, it is understood, be able to restore peace, even with the sacrifice of half his dominions. The annihilation of Sweden as an independent state, say some, is determined; and whatever we may think of the talents of the late Gustavus IV. we do not think the talents of the present Charles XIII. a whit more likely to ensure the purposes intended by the abdication of the former. The abdication of a monarch born to his situation, is at all times a serious and important transaction. In the present instance it has strong features of singularity: and we insert the act of renunciation as interesting to future times, no less than to the present.

Act of Abdication of the late King Gustavus Adolphus IV. read in the Sitting of the Diet June 10th

"In the name of God—We, Gustavus Adolphus, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. make known, that having been proclaimed King this day seven years back, and ascended, with a bleeding heart, a throne stained with the blood of a beloved and revered father, we regret not being able to promote the true welfare and honour of this ancient realm, inseparable from the happiness of a free and independent people. Now whereas we are convinced, that we cannot any longer continue our Royal Functions, and preserve tranquillity and order in this kingdom; therefore we consider it as our sacred duty, to abdicate our Royal dignity and Crown, which we do hereby, freely and uncompelled, to pass our remaining days in the fear and worship of God, wishing that all our subjects and their descendants may enjoy more happiness and prosperity in future, through the mercy and blessing of God, and revere the King. In testimony and confirmation hereof, we have personally written and signed the present, and corroborated it with our Royal Seal.

(L S) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.
Gripsholm Castle, the 19th March, in the year of the nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1809.

Charles XIII. by a Proclamation dated June 6, 1809 affirms that he feels it "far more gratifying to have been called on by the free and uncontrouled voice of the people, to become their king, than if he had ascended the ancient Swedish throne merely by right of hereditary succession." We envy him not his situation. He has done wrong. He will find it a crown of thorns. He might have done every thing for the nation, as Regent, which he now can do as king, with less odium, with less risque of discord among his subjects: with less shyness among foreign courts. If the nation is to be destroyed, will he perish at the head of it as their king?

When his provinces shall be lost, will the population retain for him that respect which has prevailed in Finland for Gustavus, where though conquered, many have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the conqueror?

Alarming apprehensions have been propagated as to the fate of Britain when Sweden shall be swallowed up by Russia, Denmark being also subjugated by her influence. We are not insensible to the disadvantages resulting from this combination; but, will it give more than one issue to the Baltic? will it enlarge the present opening from that sea into the ocean? While the channel retains its actual dimensions a numerous fleet may be blocked up by a smaller one, if the men and officers of the blockaders be British Hearts of Oak. Nature has withheld her fiat from Baltic marine supremacy.

Russia is very angry that under the pretence of neutrality British merchants procured during last summer, a supply of whatever they wanted, from her ports. Why, really, we are equally angry; and more ashamed; and we trust, that *Russia will continue her prohibitions and restrictions, TILL OUR OWN LABOURS HAVE SUPPLIED OUR WANTS, AND PLACED US IN A SITUATION TO PROCLAIM OUR INDEPENDENCE ON EVERY COUNTRY FOR MORE THAN WE CHUSE TO TAKE OF ANY ARTICLE WHATSOEVER!*

Russia has a difficult game to play, if she determines to take an active part in the bloody strife between Buonaparte and Austria. She cannot be ignorant that French principles are propagating among her people. Let them spread somewhat further, and then the bitterest enemy will behold with savage compunction the vengeance that Russia will undergo from herself, and her coadjutors.—Talk of Turkish revolutions!—trifles! mere trifles!

Turkey is indeed, a standing wonder among politicians. Turkey has been condemned like an old hulk, as not sea-worthy, *una voce*; by all who beheld it, yet it hangs together year after year, and now and then performs a trip, at which the *Nauticus's* of the day, lift up their hands in unbelief. She is old—not ten—cannot stand a survey—but not yet taken to pieces: and Buonaparte, who confesses that he made proposals to Austria for taking her to pieces, has not yet drawn a bolt from her bottom.

That would be hero, the Corsican, Emperor and King, who seems to wish that his name may be whistled down to posterity on the uncouth rimes of old nurses and of unfledged poetasters, has his hands full of business. The late action on the Danube (May 21-22) in which he was completely worsted by Prince Charles, has checked his career: and he now shelters himself under fortifications—*defensive works!*—In all parts

of Germany there are either insurrections, or heart-burnings, preparatory to insurrections; or at least proper to diminish the number of his partizans, and to encrease that of his enemies. A formidable commotion in the north of Germany, has not been subdued though defeated, by the death of its Commander, Col. Schill. The Tyrolese insurgents who opened to right and left as a French army passed through their country, have again assembled as that army quitted their provinces. The banks of the Danube are the seat of predatory warfare, in which activity and enterprise, are likely to tease discipline into rage. Thus we see the bonds that bind society loosed, we fear dangerously loosed, and if succeed attend some of the Commanders of these troops; who can foresee what new powers may arise in Europe, ere the present convulsions have completely subsided? Hungary is exerting its powers to save Austria: this spectacle is not new to that country.*

In Spain, as in Germany, the armies of France are surrounded by difficulties: they will fall, not by great battles, nor by mere combat: they will moulder away, like rotten timber: they will disappear by insensible gradations. France will see thousands of her youth fall in Spain—yet will be reduced to silence, when the enquiry is made—to what effect? Joseph Buonaparte has acknowledged in a rescript that he has no money: the Emperor and King has none to lend him; the American Provinces have eluded his yoke: his stores will be more easily exhausted than replenished: of what benefit is Spain to France? The French Generals have lately tried to open correspondence with the Spanish commanders: the trick had succeeded with several, formerly; but it failed with those now employed. All the world has inferred, that the French generals had not recourse to arts, till they had no longer confidence in arms. We apprehend, that a short time will disclose important particulars.

In reference to Great Britain, the most prominent object is the situation of affairs with America. The three principles insisted on by Mr. Canning as the ground work of the restoration of harmony between the countries are perfectly congenial to sentiments that we have always maintained; we shall introduce them *verbatim*.

Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Hon. D. M. Erskine; dated Foreign Office, 23d January, 1809.

Sir,—If there really exist in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the United States, that

disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition, it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two Governments have arisen, or of the arguments already so often repeated in support of that system of retaliation to which his majesty has unwillingly had recourse.

That system his majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But after the profession on the part of so many of the leading members of the Government of the United States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British Government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to the American Government to explain its meaning, and to give proof of its sincerity.

The extension of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ships of war of France as well as of Great Britain, is as stated in my former dispatch, an acceptable symptom of a system of impartiality towards both belligerents; the first that has been publicly manifested by the American Government.

The like extension of the Non-importation act to other belligerents is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those preliminary objections, which must otherwise have precluded any useful or amicable discussion.

In this state of things, it is possible for Great Britain to entertain propositions, which, while such manifest partiality was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interest.

From the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears:—

1st. That the American Government is prepared, in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of Jan. and Nov. 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ships of war, and all Non-intercourse and Non-importation Acts, so far as respects Great Britain; leaving them in force with respect to France, and to the Powers which adopt or act under her Decrees.

2dly. What is of the utmost importance, (as precluding a new source of misunderstanding, which might arise after the adjustment of the other question). That America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3dly. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the Embargo, and

* Compare Panorama. Vol. I. p. 1227, for the situation of Maria Theresa, Empress Queen.

of the *bona fide* intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French Decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of those Powers; without which security for the observance of the Embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions his Majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects America.

As the first and second of these conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America to you, and as Mr. Pinkney has recently (but for the first time) expressed to me his opinion, that there will be no indisposition on the part of his Government to the enforcement by the naval power of Great Britain of the regulations of America with respect to France, and the countries to which these regulations continue to apply, but that his Government was itself aware, that without such enforcement those regulations must be altogether nugatory; I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American Government.

For this purpose you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch *in extenso* to the American Government.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American Government, a distinct and official recognition of the three abovementioned conditions, his Majesty will lose no time in sending to America a Minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular treaty.

As however, it is possible that the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a treaty may appear to the American Government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorize you, if the American Government should be desirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced into a regular form, (either by the immediate repeal of the Embargo, and the other Acts in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day) to assure the American Government of his Majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in the manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption by the American Government of the three conditions above specified, his Majesty will be prepared, on the faith of such engagement, either immediately (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America) or on any

day specified by the American Government for that repeal, reciprocally to recal the Orders in Council, without waiting for the conclusion of the treaty; and you are authorized, in the circumstances herein described, to make such reciprocal engagement on his Majesty's behalf.—I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

The correspondence of our Minister in America with the American Government has been published by authority;—and the clear recognition of these principles does not appear in it. We conjecture, nevertheless, that it is understood, and practically exemplified: so that, in fact, instead of Mr. Erskine's having exceeded his instructions, of which he is accused, he may with greater propriety be charged with having fallen short of their import expressed as well as implied.

The vessels (exceeding in number 100) which have entered our ports from America, have been bonded in four times the value of ship and cargo, not to enter other ports, or to deviate to those of our Continental enemies.

The affairs of the United Kingdom are, on the whole, promising: our agriculture has proved its ability to support our population, in spite of all predictions to the contrary; our commerce has maintained a relative prosperity, though it has felt, as it ever did, the evils of war. Our Navy has done all it has had opportunity of doing. Our Army is in daily expectation of being called to shew what it can do. We hear great complaints of the manner in which the Local Militia has been managed. We incline to refer the causes of these to the modes of conducting this business adopted by different officers: but we report with regret, that it has been a considerable expence out of the pockets of the privates. This evil must be corrected.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, June 21, to Thursday August 10, 1809,—by the following speech, delivered by the lords commissioners to both houses of parliament:

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty has great Satisfaction in being enabled, by the State of the Public Business, to release you from your laborious Attendance in Parliament.

“ His Majesty doubts not that on your Return into your respective Counties, you will carry with you a Disposition to inculcate, both by Instruction and Example, a Spirit of Attachment to those established Laws and that happy Constitution, which it has ever been His Majesty's anxious Wish to support and to maintain, and upon which, under Providence, depend the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in Command from His Majesty to thank you for the liberal Provision which you have made for the Services of the present Year, and to express the Satisfaction which His Majesty derives from your having been enabled to provide for those Services without any great or immediate Addition to the Burthens upon His People.

"His Majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt Attention to His Wishes respecting an increased Provision for the poorer Clergy; an Object in the highest Degree interesting to His Majesty's Feelings, and deserving the favourable Consideration of Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The atrocious and unparalleled Act of Violence and Treachery by which the Ruler of France attempted to surprize and to enslave the Spanish Nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable Resistance against the Usurpation and Tyranny of the French Government, has, at the same time, awakened in other Nations of Europe a Determination to resist, by a new Effort, the continued and increasing Encroachments on their Safety and Independence.

"Although the Uncertainty of all Human Events, and the Vicissitudes attendant upon War, forbid too confident an Expectation of a satisfactory Issue to the present Struggle against the Common Enemy of Europe, His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important Success which has recently crowned the Arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished Conduct of His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

"To the Efforts of Europe for its own Deliverance, His Majesty has directed us to assure you, that He is determined to continue His most strenuous Assistance and Support, convinced that you will agree with Him in considering that every Exertion for the Re-establishment of the Independence and Security of other Nations, is no less conducive to the true Interests than it is becoming the Character and Honour of Great Britain.

.....
Thus has closed a most eventful and busy session. It reminds us of a conversation which took place at our office with a diplomatic (foreign) character, who spoke his sentiments freely when he said: "As to continental politics, the management of courts, and the mysteries of state abroad, you islanders are ignorant enough of them; but you are going on well, VERY WELL, at home; much better than you are aware of, if you did but know the REAL situation of other countries." The proceedings of Parliament during this session may be adduced in proof of the accuracy of our friend's remark; and

we beg leave to confirm this opinion by a slight analysis of the labours of the representative body.

The days of sitting appear to have been about *one hundred*; but, from the number of hours included in each day, and from the quantity of business transacted in them, compared with what was a parliamentary day, formerly, we should not over-rate them at nearly *double days*.

In this period, business of almost every possible description has been investigated, with some warmth and not a little freedom; whether relating to persons, places or events. Laws and regulations have been sanctioned, as well for internal as for external guidance; and, we trust, under the blessing of Providence, for the lasting benefit of the United Kingdom.

We may arrange, for distinction sake, the departments of business into

- I. The improvement of the revenue, trade and navigation, the army and the navy: to effect which have been passed, new laws, about 80
- II. To promote internal intercourse: by means of roads, railways (a most advantageous mode of diminishing the labour of horses, and thereby the number of those animals kept for purposes of conveyance) for canals, bridges, drainings; churches, chapels, the poor, small debts (which have received a timely check), &c about 150
- III. Inclosures, additional cultivation, and undertakings in favour of agriculture, about 130
- IV. Subjects of a like nature or others, relating to Ireland exclusively, about 30
- V. Miscellaneous matters about 40

This list comprizes considerably above *four hundred* national statutes, the fruit of the labours of this single session. Not dismayed by the pressure of external circumstances, by the rage of war, and the almost incalculable expenditure of the nation at large, *which is known*, and we must add, a variety of expences in the shape of demands, for local or distinct services; this disposition to improve the face of our country, to add to the conveniencies demanded by social life, and to cultivate the principles of taste and elegance, in combination with convenience and economy, still persists without remission. We ought particularly to notice the Acts for building bridges across the Thames: one adjacent to Somerset-house, the other at Vauxhall, incurring great expences, and the labour of years, to ornament and accommodate the metropolis.

Besides these subjects, that are finished and dismissed, there is a number of very curious and interesting Reports made on various others, and orders given for the forwarding of materials for further discussion in the ensuing session. We are so sensible of the advantages of these preparatory materials, that we shall endeavour to set them before our readers PROSPECTIVELY, whereby they will be informed not only of what has been done, but of what, it may reasonably be expected, will be done, and will engage the attention of Parliament in its future consultations.

We shall do no more on the present occasion, than hint at a single instance of these preparations. Surveys are now making, for establishing a more ready conveyance between the north of England, (and the south of Scotland of course) with our sister island. This plan will bring the north of Ireland nearer to the metropolis of the united kingdom by many miles, or rather by many hours' journey in respect of time: and thereby will greatly facilitate the exertions of commerce, as well as the purposes of government.

By other exertions of a similar nature, the south of Ireland will also feel its connexion with Wales invigorated, and thereby a more ready access to the metropolis. Mean while the Highland communications in Scotland are proceeding,—but this, with other important NATIONAL ARTICLES, must be referred to our subsequent communications—as we have only space to mention to those whom it may concern that Notice has been given, that it will be proposed, in the next Session of Parliament, to limit the time, for presenting Petitions for Private Bills; to the first fourteen days next after the day of the commencement of the Session;—allowing as usual, one month further, for presenting Private Bills; whereby the parties in the country may have the printed bills in their hands at an earlier period of the Session.—Also, that some one of the Clerks attending the House of Commons, should be employed by the parties having business before the House, as a Parliamentary Agent or Solicitor; who may be ready to answer any questions, and give any explanations which may be required, in the course of the business depending.

It would be presumptuous in us to refer in the most distant manner to that satisfaction which every individual of the empire must feel, at that freedom of discussion, which pervades the British Parliament; and at the promptitude with which advantages are taken of incidental events. To this, no less than to our insular situation, we may attribute the honour and prosperity of our native land; and for this, in opposition to all the enmities of foreign despotism, we ardently breathe the patriotic aspiration:—ESTO PERPETUA!

VOL. VI. [Lit. Pan. July, 1809.]

BRITISH FINANCE.

We are enabled just to communicate the following Abstract of Expenses, and Ways and Means of Britain, for 1809. Complete Statements will appear in our next.

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| Total Sum to be provided by G. Britain for 1809. | |
| Interest of public debt, charges, &c. | |
| Feb. 1809 | £28,848,209 |
| Interest, charges, &c. Feb. 1809 to Jan. 1810, on stock created in present Session | 809,000 |
| Interest Imperial Loan | 495,963 |
| Civil government Scotland, Jan. 1809 | 1,301,139 |
| Collection and management of revenue, estimated | 2,816,568 |
| Proportion for Great Britain of Civil List and charges, Jan. 1809, 15-17ths | 1,240,198 |
| Supplies 1809, Great Britain exclusively | £1,927,078 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | £31,934,212 |
| Deduction proportion of Supplies and Civil List Ireland 2-17ths | 6,273,966 |
| | 45,660,246 |
| | 47,587,324 |

Making in the whole the Sum of ..£83,099,186
Funds to discharge the same for 1809.

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|---|-------------|
| Gross receipt of permanent revenue, to Jan. 5, 1809 | £40,976,075 |
| War Taxes | 2,240,000 |
| Further produce Taxes in 1808 | 350,000 |
| New Taxes to Jan. 5, 1810 | 52,500 |
| Small branches Revenue, &c. | 208,715 |
| Lottery, deducting Ireland | 300,000 |
| War Taxes, to April 5, 1810 | 19,000,000 |
| Advance to Portugal, to be repaid .. | 150,000 |
| Loan | 11,000,000 |
| Surplus of Ways and Means 1808 .. | 2,757,352 |
| Exchequer Bills to be issued | 7,510,700 |
| Total | £84,545,342 |

MR. DAVISON'S STATEMENT, IN MITIGATION OF PUBLIC OPINION ON HIS CONDUCT.

A Concise Statement of Mr. Alexander Davison's Case has been printed and circulated for the information of his friends, since his trial and sentence. What effect this might have had, had it appeared previous to that decision, we cannot tell: but if we rightly appreciate his conduct, Mr. D. has made an unusual atonement to public justice; and this we readily state for public information.

Mr. D. had long been a contractor in various departments when General Delaney (who then acted as Barrack-Master-General), applied to him to undertake the furnishing of such stores as might be required for the use of the various barracks in the kingdom, as an agent upon commission: viz. at 2½ per cent. The supply comprized about 200 articles,

which he purchased gradually *beforehand*, at *his own risk*, and upon his own individual credit, to be prepared for any emergency, without the public having to encounter its usual attendant.

But in the year 1797, he found even this mode unequal to meet the public wants, and experienced great difficulty in sufficiently providing beforehand a due proportion of sheets and paillasses, owing to a contemporaneous demand from the other different departments of the state. He therefore took off the hands from his regular army cloathing concerns (for which he had carried on for several years a separate establishment) that he might manufacture a sufficient quantity.

Nothing could be more *open* than the whole proceeding, which was subjected to the whole forms as if the articles had been bought of any other person; as appears from the affidavit of Mr. Shakspear annexed.

On the articles so furnished by Mr. D. it is true that he charged his usual commission of 2½ per cent. as agent, no objection having been offered to such a charge in settling this new mode of supply; but, this, he affirms, he afterwards relinquished, and though it was charged in his accounts, and these admitted, yet the "Supplemental Account" was not a *final* one; for the Barrack Department was indebted to Mr. Davison, at that time, upwards of £900, which he has not applied for payment of to this day.

In the hope of avoiding an evil of so serious a nature as Imprisonment, and a consequent separation from his family and concerns, Mr. Davison did not allow himself to calculate sparingly, but rather thought of what might put the measure of full and ample atonement beyond question. He therefore reckoned up the whole amount of Commission he had received upon *ALL* his transactions with the Barrack Department, from the commencement in 1794 to their conclusion, and finding it stood thus, viz.

Commission on £745,000 at
Two and a Half per Cent. ..£18,640
On another Transaction by Special
Agreement, £4860 at £5 p. cent 253

In the whole£18,883

This Sum, which constituted the *whole remuneration* for all Mr. Davison's *risk, labours responsibility and expense*, during *Ten Years* which he had supplied the Barrack Department, without disappointment or complaint, and which was £17,500 more than the disputed item, he determined to sacrifice, in the hope and expectation of the remission alluded to.

To this statement are annexed a letter from Gen. Delancey, in which he expresses his satisfaction with the measure; and affidavits from Messrs. Shakspear, Bowering, and Stanbank, in support of the truth of the principal facts.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF MAY, TO THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—At Howick, in Northumberland, the Countess Grev.—At Greenwich, the lady of William Evans, Esq.—Lady Harriet Mitchell.—At Cheltenham, Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Goad.—In Clifford-street, lady of Augustus Elliott Fuller, Esq.—At Killerton, Devonshire, lady of Sir T. D. Acland.—Countess of Albemarle.—In Widcombe Crescent, Bath, lady of Thos. Prince, Esq.

Of Daughters.—At Pimlico lodge, Mrs. Elliot.—At Colney-hatch, lady of Tho. Lodington, Esq.—In Bruton-street, Lady Barrett Lennard.—Lady of the Rev. James Wm. Burford, of Stratford-grove.—Lady of B. C. Stephenson, Esq. of Hampstead.—Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley.—At Widcombe-house, Bath, the lady of T. Scott, Esq.—At Berechurch-hall, near Colchester, the lady of Capt. Massey.

MARRIAGES.

At South Dalton, Mr. Thos. Fisher, aged 62, to Miss Granger, his housekeeper, aged 26.—Mr. Rogers, of Broxburn, to Miss Laurie, of Fleet-street.—J. Stevens, Esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Jenes, of Kingsland-place.—At Madras, Capt. P. B. Pellew, of the Culloden, to Miss Eliza Barlow.—At Stoke Newington, D. W. Harvey, Esq. of Feering-house, to Miss Johnston, of the former place.—At the Duchesse Leinster's, in Grosvenor-place, Viscount Chabot, to Lady Isabella Fitzgerald, sister to the Duke of Leinster.—Mr. Wm. Caslon, jun. of Salisbury-square, to Miss Bonnor, of Fleet-street.—Lieut. John Burke, of the Westmeath militia, to Frances, daughter of Rear-admiral Sir Digby Dent, Bart.—Henry Wilkinson, Esq. only son of Abra. Wilkinson, M.D. of White Wet Park, Enfield, to Jane Sherwin Cox, only daughter of Samuel Cox, Esq. of Lumbridge, near Bath.—At the Cape of Good Hope, Thomas Charles Cadogan, Esq. to Miss Constantia Bergh, daughter of Egbertus Bergh, Esq.—Mr. George Chapman, of St. Mildred's-court, to Miss Cooke, of Paternoster-row.—Major Montalembert, to E. Rosee Forbes, only daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Stanmore-hill.—Herbert Lloyd, Esq. of Hammersmith, to Mary, daughter of Richard Redrick, Esq. of High Laver, in Essex.—At Mary-le-Bone church, Walter Nugent, Esq. of the county of Westmeath, to Miss Sayers, of York-place.—Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart. of Richmond-hill, Surrey, to Amelia Maria Anne, only daughter of the late William Becher, Esq.—At St. James's, Westminster, by the Rev. Dr. Andrews, Mr. Lane, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, to Miss Anne Maria Hewitt, of Great Marlborough-street.—Charles Grover, Esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Lovegrove, of Eton.—Capt. Fred. G. Carmichael, of the 9th light dragoons, to Sarah, eldest surviving daughter of the late Peter Mackenzie, Esq. of Twickenham.—T. Russell, Esq. of Exeter, to Miss Green, of Guildford-street.—J. Hertley Frere, Esq. to Miss M. Martin, youngest daughter of Matthew Martin, Esq. of Poet's Corner, Westminster.—E. Aguilar,

Esq. of Devonshire-square, to Sarah, third daughter of J. Dias Ferrnanes, Esq. of Russell-square.—Tho. Caw, Esq. of Great Coram-street, to Miss E. C. Young, daughter of J. Young, Esq. of Bellwood, near Perth.—At Yarmouth, J. Henderson, Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Edmond Lacom.—At Dover, Capt. Dick, of the 22d regiment of Light Dragoons, to Mary Sherson Boyce, second daughter of Capt. John Boyce, in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

In Gloucester-place, G. Clark, Esq. banker, of Lombard-street.—On board the *Pompée*, at Martinique, of the yellow fever, Mr. C. H. Hilliard, son of E. Hilliard, Esq. of Cowley-house, Middlesex.—At Canterbury, aged 90, Mrs. Royle, mother of Joseph Royle, Esq.—At Bastry, in Kent, in her 85th year, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Richard Harvey, formerly vicar of that parish.—In Soho-square, General Rainsford, aged 81.—Stephen Simson, Esq. of the Victualling-office, Deptford.—At Chelsea, Sir Wm. Henry Douglas, Bart. Vice-admiral of the Blue.—Rev. Robert Purcell, Vicar of Meare and Coombe St. Nicholas, in Somerset.—In Devonshire-street, J. E. Bateman, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Blair, wife of Alex. Blair, Esq.—At Southdean, Roxburghshire, Rev. Wm. Scott.—At Whitby, Yorkshire, Richard Moorsom, Esq. aged 87, father to Capt. Moorsom, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Mrs. Knox, wife of Rev. Dr. Knox, of Tunbridge.—At Hackney, Mr. Samuel Laundry, of the Borough, in his 82d year.—At Walthamstow, Mr. David Barclay, in the 81st year of his age.—At Bound's Lodge, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, mother to the late Countess of Darnley.—At Sheerness, Mr. William Etty, of the royal navy, aged 28: he was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing.—In Queen-square, Mrs. Blissett, aged 90, relict of J. Blissett, Esq. late of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire.—At Cove Fort, the wife of Lieut. Col. Needham, of 3d garrison battalion.—In Charlotte-row, in Bermondsey, in his 83d year, Mr. John Dunkin.—In Millman-place, Mrs. Marg. Haswell, relict of Admiral Haswell.—At Paufield Parsonage, Rev. Thomas Steves, rector of that parish, and vicar of Helions, Burnstead, in Essex.—In Jermyn-street, aged 86, Sir George Baker, Bart.—West George Wynyard, Esq. Lieut. Col. of 24th Light Dragoons.—Mr. Darley, formerly well known as a vocal performer at Covent Garden theatre and Vauxhall gardens.—In his 86th year, John Stevens, Esq. of Keyford, Frome.—John Herbert Foley, Esq. brother to Rear-admiral Foley.—At the Charter-house, aged 72, the Rev. Wm. Lloyd.—At Fort-place, Bermondsey, Martha, the wife of Joseph Watson, LL. D.—Mr. J. P. De la Grange, late bookseller in Greek-street, Soho.—On his way to England from India, Capt. George Bolton, of the 8th regiment of Light Dragoons, after a service of fourteen years in that country.—Filmer Honeywood, Esq. aged 65, of Mark's-hall, Essex.—Benjamin Shaw, Esq. of Upper Thames-street, many years one of the Common-council for the ward of Queenhithe.—In the 45th year of his age, Mr. Nath. Catherwood, letter-founder, of Charles-square, Hoxton.—At St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, B. C. Walpole, Esq. on officer in the 6th West-India regiment.

Deaths omitted last Number.—May 7. At Birmingham, James Timmins, Esq.—May 8. At Birmingham, John Morfitt, Esq. in the 52d year of his age.—May 11. At Bromsgrove, Jeremiah Clark, B.M.—May 11. At Birmingham, George Croft, D.D. in the 62d year of his age, formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

May 20.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces, and conferring degrees, in the ensuing terms, on—June, Thursd. 8, Wednesd. 21, and Friday, 30. July, Wednesday, 5, and Saturday, 8.

—27. The following gentlemen are admitted *Bachelors and Doctors in Divinity*, Rev. Rd. Griffith, of Jesus col.; Rev. John Taylor, of Balliol col.

Bachelors in Divinity, Rev. F. Deacle, of Magdalen col.; Rev. W. Paget, of Christ church.

Masters of Arts, Rev. S. Kentish, of Trinity col., and D. R. Currey, Esq. of Christ church; Rev. J. S. Jackson, of Queen's col.; Rev. T. Dyer, Rev. T. B. Paget, of Wadham; Rev. Ch. Lloyd, of Christ church; Rev. T. W. Simpson, Rev. W. B. Whitehead, of Worcester; Rev. J. Davies, of St. Mary hall; Rev. D. Hughes, of Jesus col.

Bachelors of Arts, Messrs. G. Porter and J. Hampden, of Queen's; H. Fielding and W. Davies, of Worcester; W. Radford, of Trinity; J. F. Williams, C. Holdsworth, G. Gunning, and H. Cripps, of Merton; S. Arnott and J. Sheppard, of St. John's; F. Ricketts, E. Brown, P. Gooch, C. Marsham, H. Bower, and J. B. Coley, of Christ church; B. Smith, of New col.; W. Morris, of All Souls; J. Symonds and H. Bent, of Exeter; R. Newnham and T. Prince, of Wadham; J. L. Mills, of Magdalen; and J. T. Baker, of Christ church.

Mr. A. T. Gilbert, B. A. of Brasenose college, is elected a Fel. of that society.

The Chancellor's prizes are adjudged to the following gentlemen:—The English essay on "*The Love of our Country*," to Mr. C. P. Burney, B. A. of Merton col.—The Latin verses "*Corinthus*," to Mr. Pet. Mayer Latham, of Brasenose col.

The donation for English verse "*John the Baptist*," to Mr. Ch. H. Johnson, of Brasenose col.

—30. Wm. Gill Paxton, Esq. gentleman commoner of Merton col., admitted to honorary degree of M. A.

June 2. The following gentlemen were admitted—

Doctor in Civil Law, Rev. T. Wyndham, of Wadham col.

Bachelor in Civil Law, Mr. G. W. Daubeney, of Orfel col.

Masters of Arts, Mr. H. Jenkins, of Magdalen col.; Rev. C. North, of Trinity col.

Bachelor of Arts, Mr. A. S. Laing, of Trinity col.

On Monday last the Rev. Mr. Serie was elected Fel. of Trinity col.

— 10. The Bishop of St. Asaph has given in his resignation as Principal of Brasenose col.

Rev. C. Chisholm, M.A. was elected a Fel. of Worcester col. on Mrs. Eaton's foundation.

The following gentlemen were admitted to degree.—

Doctor in Medicine, Mr. R. Simmons, of Christ church.

Bachelor in Civil Law, Rev. J. E. Tarleton, of All Souls col.

Masters of Arts, Rev. J. G. Bussell, and the Rev. F. B. Astley, of Oriel; Mr. G. Garrett, of Corpus Christi; Rev. J. West, of St. Edmund-hall; Rev. J. Radcliffe, of St. Mary hall; and the Rev. C. Capel, of University col.

Bachelors of Arts, H. G. Liddell, Esq. of Brasenose, Grand Compounder; Mr. M. J. Pattison, of Brasenose; Mr. L. Sneyd, of Christ; and Mr. J. Beames, of Lincoln col.

Cambridge.

May 23. The following gentlemen are admitted to degrees—

Master of Arts, Rev. Wm. Allington, of St. Peter's col.

Bachelor in Civil Law, L. L. Smith, Esq. of Christ col.

Bachelors of Arts, Messrs. J. Hemsted, T. Mahon, and J. Hercy, of St. John's col.; Lloyd Fletcher, of Christ col.; A. Peyton, of Emmanuel col.; E. Yorke, of Catharine hall; and Wm. Berry, of Magdalen col.

C. W. Thompson, Esq. of the Sicilian regt., B. A. of Queen's col., elected into one of Wort's Travelling Bachelorships, on nomination of the Bishop of Bristol.

June 12. The following gentlemen were admitted—

Bachelors of Divinity, Rev. C. Stannard, Fel. of St. John's; Rev. J. Davie, Fel. of Sidney; Rev. J. Smith, Magdalen; Rev. N. Hubbersty, Clare hall.

Masters of Arts, J. Gwillim, Trin. col.; J. B. Wright, Fel. of Jesus col.; J. Fiott, Fel. of St. John's col.; W. G. Cautley, Clare hall.

Bachelors in Civil Law, F. T. Corrance J. Harding, Trinity hall; R. Adney, Emmanuel col.

Bachelor of Arts, P. Dickson, Trinity col.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between May 20 and June 20, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Willis, G. Bath, cabinet-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

MAY 20.—Skilbeck, J. Huddersfield, merchant. *Att.* Blakes and Co. New Inn.

Stuart, P. Fleet Street, printer. *Att.* Dixon and Co. Paternoster Row.

Watts, W. Compton Bishop, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

Att. Blakes, Cock's Court, Carey Street.

Wyatt, H. Snow Hill, boot and shoemaker. *Att.* Mawley,

Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.

23.—Eryan, J. Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorganshire, common brewer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Cotton, J. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

Dyke, S. J. Perceval Street, Goswell Street, grocer. *Att.* Pringle, Greville Street.

Giles, W. Southampton Street, Covent Garden, grocer. *Att.* Brace, New Boswell Street.

Kilton, S. R. Holt, Norfolk, printer. *Att.* Orfordhill, Norwich.

Read, J. Beckington, Somersetshire, clothier. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.

Senger, S. P. Maidstone, dealer. *Att.* Debary and Co. Temple.

Slater, W. Westgate Moor, Yorkshire, cornfactor. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.

27.—Foreman, T. Chatham, grocer. *Att.* Flexney, Chancery Lane.

Hunt, C. A. Welbeck Street, apothecary. *Att.* Fielder, Dufe Street, Grosvenor Square.

Huntmann, Queen Street, Golden Square, tailor. *Att.* Platt, Tanfield Court, Temple.

Markham, E. Honey Lane Market, butcher. *Att.* Stratton, Shoreditch.

Parke, W. Liverpool, spirit dealer. *Att.* Hulme, Russell Square.

Penrose, J. R. Hornchurch, Essex, surgeon. *Att.* Jones, Martins Lane, Cannon Street.

Pitt, T. Strand, hosier. *Att.* Fream, Great Queen Street.

Rimmer, J. Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.

Wheatley, J. Mark Lane, cornfactor. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

30.—Hughes, H. Worcester, hatter. *Att.* Platt, Temple.

Johnson, J. Great Baddow, Essex, carpenter. *Att.* Aubrey, Took's Court, Curator Street.

Romer, J. Rosamond Street, Clerkenwell, watch-jeweller.

Att. Dowberry, Conduit Street.

Ruddle, W. Chencies Street, Bedford Square, carpenter.

Att. Godmond, New Bridge Street.

Townroe, R. Nottingham, malster. *Att.* Swale and Co. Great Ormond Street.

Townsend, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Turner, J. Rochford, Essex, carrier. *Att.* Bennett, Philip Lane, Fenchurch Street.

Walker, W. F. Chatham, linen-disper. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.

JUNE 3.—Bailey, J. Chancery Lane, stationer. *Att.* Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's Lane.

Bennett, B. Hailsham, Sussex, brewer. *Att.* Barber, Chancery Lane.

Cadman, C. Park Street, Islington, carpenter. *Att.* Edwards, Symond's Inn.

Freemantic, J. Brandon, J. and Deformaux, J. King Street, Goswell Street, ironfounders. *Att.* Dixon and Co. Paternoster Row.

Gibson, T. High Street, Mary-le-bone, ironmonger. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument Yard.

Giles, D. jun. Cornbrook, Manchester, brewer. *Att.* Willis, Wamford Court, Throgmorton Street.

Giorgi, B. Wilson Street, Moorfields, chemist. *Att.* Loxley, Cheap-side.

Green, E. Stepney, carpenter. *Att.* Cowper and Co. Southampton Buildings.

Hillier, J. Leicester Square, carver and gilder. *Att.* Mills, New North Street, Red Lion Square.

Howse, J. Wantage, Berks, currier. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

McLinnan, M. Gracechurch Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.

Moseley, H. Lawrence Pountney Hill, merchant. *Att.* Gregory and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.

Munns, W. H. Knightsbridge, paper-stainer. *Att.* Milton, and Co. Knight Rider Street.

Oxen, R. Seaford Hill Mill, Northumberland, miller. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.

Wilkie, J. Howard Street, Strand, navy agent. *Att.* Ledwick, Baldwin's Court, Cloak Lane.

6.—Barns, J. Kendal, Westmoreland, brewer. *Att.* Farer and Steadman, Bread Street Hill.

Bleckley, G. Reading, ironmonger. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand.

Jackson, B. Horselydown, Surrey, dealer. *Att.* Cuppage, Jernyn Street, St. James's.

Minnis, R. jun. Norwich, coalmerchant. *Att.* Windus and Co. Chancery Lane.

Munns, H. Knightsbridge, paper-stainer. *Att.* Milton and Co. Knight Rider Street.

Sievewright, J. High Heskett in the Forest, Cumberland, cattle-dealer. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Walbrook.

10.—Allen, E. and Hancock, J. Bristol, navy-contractors. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Barclay, W. Manchester Buildings, dealer. *Att.* Rogers, and Son, Manchester Buildings.
 Beaton, W. Stoneyhill, Staffordshire, miller. *Att.* Lambert, Hatton Garden.
 Chapman, J. Dalston, Middlesex, flour-factor. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
 Clarkson, G. Bristol, cabinet-maker. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
 Dean, R. New Bridge, tavern keeper. *Att.* Jullion and Co. Crown Office Row, Temple.
 Ellam, W. Windle, Lancashire, tanner. *Att.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge Street.
 Lawrence, R. Prospect Row, Bermondsey, corn and coal dealer. *Att.* Robinson, Prospect Row, Bermondsey.
 Michel, W. Falmouth, vintner. *Att.* Highmore, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
 Nicholls, T. Birmingham, dealer. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn Square.
 Pearson, J. Holyhead, North Wales, stationer. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
 Rowell, W. Moulton Marsh, Lincolnshire, jobber. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.
 Tinson, T. Salter's-hall Court, Cannon Street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.
 Tomlinson, J. Barlaston, Staffordshire, boat-builder. *Att.* Willis, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street.
 Weedon, J. Albion Place, Blackfriars, hosier. *Att.* Rogers, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
 Young, J. Queen Street, merchant. *Att.* Duthie, Brick Court, Temple.
 13.—Abbott, J. Prescott, grocer. *Att.* Avison, Hanover Street, Liverpool.
 Abbott, W. Prescott, Lancashire, watch-movement-maker. *Att.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge Street.
 Bosher, R. Hungerford Street, Strand, victualler. *Att.* Cross, King Street, Southwark.
 Davies, T. Great Warner Street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper. *Att.* Sweet, Temple.
 Mansell, J. Manchester, commission-broker. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Newman, H. Skinner Street, currier. *Att.* Lee, Chancery Lane.
 Plaskett, H. G. Huggin Lane, Bread Street Hill, victualler. *Att.* Templar, Burr Street.
 Weedon, J. Albion Place, Blackfriars Road, hosier. *Att.* Rogers, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton Street.
 17.—Adams, J. Walsall, factor. *Att.* Turner and Co. Bloomsbury Square.
 Beaton, W. Taunton, Somersetshire, currier. *Att.* Blake and Son, Cook's Court, Carey Street.
 Bolton, J. John Street, Adelphi, wine merchant. *Att.* Hannam, Covent Garden.
 Bryan, M. George Street, Hanover Square, picture-dealer. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Clement's Inn.
 Carr, G. Ripon, Yorkshire, iron-founder. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.
 Chorchett, G. Plymouth, baker. *Att.* Elworthy, Plymouth Dock.
 Cowper, R. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Wilde, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.
 Davies, E. T. Great Warner Street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper. *Att.* Sweet, Temple.
 Dawhurst, G. J. Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer. *Att.* Stead, Halifax.
 Hodgson, T. Blackman Street, Southwark, upholster. *Att.* Maddock and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Johnson, J. Bolton, Lancashire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
 Kimpson, J. Old Bethlehem, paper hanger. *Att.* Smith, Furnival's Inn.
 Nordish, J. Meopham, Kent, butcher. *Att.* Jones, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
 White, C. Oxford Street, dealer. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouvrie Street, Fleet Street.
 20.—Clapham, W. Kennington, wine-merchant. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Wallbrook.
 Cooke, I. Gravesend, carpenter. *Att.* Debarry and Derby, Tanfield Court, Temple.
 Dickie, T. Cornhill, bookseller. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Wallbrook.
 Houghton, G. merchant. *Att.* Warrand, Castle Court, Budge Row.
 Jackson, J. S. New Road, Wellclose Square, merchant. *Att.* Jones and Roche, Covent Garden.
 Kent, W. Upper Russell Street, Bermondsey, tanner. *Att.* Oldham, St. Swithin's Lane.
 CERTIFICATES.
 Allan, J. Rotherhithe, coal merchant.
 Cartwright, C. Compton Street, Westminster, leather-seller.
 Charmilly, P. F. Venault de, Somerset Street, coal-merchant.
 Chippendall, T. St. Martin's Lane, upholsterer.
 Clay, R. Hackney, merchant.

Davenport, T. Derby, linen-draper.
 Dawson, J. Aldgate High Street, linen-draper.
 Dick, A. Cambridge, chemist.
 Dore, J. Bush Lane, merchant.
 Fox, R. Rugby, Warwickshire, scrivener.
 Gillan, J. Cambridge, merchant.
 Hounsom, J. Fleet Street, linen-draper.
 Howard, J. and J. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.
 Mackenzie, R. King's Arms Yard, merchant.
 Mayor, T. Liverpool, stationer.
 McBride, A. Liverpool, perfumer.
 Mead, F. L. and Lewis, R. Hollis Street, milliners.
 Morris, J. Greenwich, builder.
 Norris, S. Sheffield, razor-smith.
 Parkinson, F. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.
 Parr, O. and Patrick, J. Suffolk Lane, insurance-brokers.
 Regnard, C. Cleveland Street, statuary.
 Robinson, J. Liverpool, provision-merchant.
 Rushby, J. New Mills, Derby, cotton-spinner.
 Turner, J. Blackheath, bricklayer.
 Upcott, J. R. Westminster, grocer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, June 20th, 1809.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of a large fleet, consisting of 120 ships deeply laden from the Leeward Islands, their cargoes consist of sugar, rum, coffee and cotton, &c. &c. all of which, come to a tolerably good market. A fleet is also lately arrived from the East Indies, and the Company have declared for sale on the 5th Sept. the following goods. Prompt the 12th January 1810. viz. 46,000 ps. of muslins.—66,000 ps. of calicoes, with sundry prohibited goods, &c. No less than 50 vessels arrived at Liverpool from America on one tide, and nearly the same number at London, bringing large returns in produce to our merchants, for debts long since due to them by the Americans, the consequence of these large arrivals is that the articles of timber, flax-seed, cotton wool, tobacco, &c. have considerably lowered in price, and orders for their homeward cargoes are executing in the towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield &c. with all possible dispatch. We sincerely hope that notwithstanding Mr. Erskine's having exceeded his instructions from our government, all matters between this country and America will be speedily adjusted to mutual satisfaction, and that the trade between both countries will flourish as usual, to the no small mortification of our enemy Buonaparte. The following are the present state of the ports of Glasgow, Leith and Liverpool for colonial produce, viz.

Glasgow, June, 13.—Ashes—The sales made have been trifling, and prices remain the same as before.—Coffee—A few sales have been made at prices considerably lower than at present, but as holders generally are not disposed to sell under these, (particularly since the news of the Austrian successes on the Danube) we have not thought it necessary to alter them.—Cotton—The sales of late have been extremely trifling; the immense supplies expected immediately from America, deterring purchasers from coming forward. This ar-

tle has farther declined.—**Dyewoods**—Nothing doing; but a continuation of good news from Germany, would produce a material improvement on them.—**Rum**—The sales of Jamaica, as well as Leeward Island, have been considerable; prices have still farther given way.—**Sugar**—Some purchases have been lately made of the lower qualities, chiefly for distillation, and partly (we believe) on Irish account.—In the finer qualities there has been less doing, although in some cases purchases may have been made lower than formerly.—**Timber**—At a public sale last week, American pine went off at the average of 1s. 2d. the solid foot.

Liverpool, June 10.—**Ashes**—Pot, heavy and lower, owing to expected imports from America—**Pearl**, scarce; sold in small quantities to consumers, at higher prices.—**Coffee**—No demand.—**Cotton**—Has been dull, the trade having limited their demands to their immediate wants; and not above 22,000 bags have been sold. Fine cottons have fallen 3d. to 2d. while boweds are reduced 1d. to 1½d. per lb. the holders being anxious to realize previous to the large arrivals expected from America, after the 10th inst.—**Dyewoods**—At a stand, with the exception of Jamaica logwood of good quality, which is in request.—**Hides**—In good demand.—**Rice**—On the decline.—**Rum**—Still dull, though rather more enquired after this week—about 400 Leewards have been sold at 3s.—**Sugar**—About 1000 hhds. have gone off at public sale, and 5000 by private contract.—Prices have fluctuated a good deal, and though good and fine qualities have, in some instances, experienced a trifling improvement, yet upon the whole, the prices are rather under those of last week.—**Tallow**—Looking up.—**Tar and Turpentine**—Drooping.—**Wheat**—Fine qualities in demand, but higher prices have not yet been obtained;—inferior, very unsaleable.—

Leith, June 12.—This market continues extremely dull for the sale of Baltic produce. Flax and hemp have fallen, and it is probable a farther reduction in the price of these articles must be made, before sales of any consequence can be effected. Other articles as before.

The American papers have given us the following proclamation, by the President relative to trade between the United States and Great Britain, &c. — “Whereas it is provided by the 11th section of the Act of Congress, entitled, “an Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,” that “in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States,” the President is authorised to declare the same by proclama-

tion, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing. And whereas the hon. D. M. Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary has, by the order, and in the name of his sovereign, declared to this government, that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the 10th June next;—now therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said 10th June next; after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.—Given under my hand and seal at Washington, April 19, 1809, 33d of the Independence of the United States.—JAMES MADISON.”

The large quantity of flaxseed lately arrived in Ireland from America will no doubt have the effect in time of lowering the price of linens which were above 20 per cent. in the present year, and would it is likely be still higher at the present linen market now going on, but this fortunate supply of seed will no doubt govern the purchasers of that valuable article to purchase rather sparingly or at least only a sufficient quantity for the present year's consumption. Russian goods of every description such as timber, deals, hemp, flax, tallow, iron, &c. keep up prices, West India produce is pretty steady and not likely to lower, old rum scarce and in demand.

The prices of woollen cloths in the west of England as well as in Yorkshire, &c. have fallen considerably owing to manufacturers using British wool instead of that usually imported from Spain, and except in the superfine it is found to answer extremely well particularly that from our new breed of Merino sheep.

BRITISH NAVY.

June 3, 1809.—The report of the disposition of the British Naval Force up to this day, is as follows:—Ships of the line at sea 101—Fifties, &c. 8.—Frigates, 131—Sloops and yachts, bomb and fire ships, brigs, cutters, schooners, gun-vessels, luggers, &c. 397.—Total at sea 637—In commission 846.—Grand total, ordinary, repairing, building, &c. 1127 ships of war.

| Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----|---|----------|------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----|---|----------|-------------|-------|--|
| Beef. | | | | Mutton. | | | | Veal. | | | | Pork. | | Lamb. | |
| s. d. | | | | s. d. | | | | s. d. | | | | s. d. | | s. d. | |
| MEAT. | May | 20 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | 27 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | June | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEAT. | May | 20 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| | | 27 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| | June | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| | | 10 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| St. James's.* Whitechapel.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hay. | | | | Straw. | | | | Hay. | | | | Straw. | | | |
| s. s. d. | | | | s. s. d. | | | | s. s. d. | | | | s. s. d. | | | |
| MEAT. | May | 20 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 0 | | |
| | | 27 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 0 | | |
| | June | 3 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 0 | | |
| | | 10 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| LEATHER.* | Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23d. | | | | | | Flat Ordinary | | | | | | — 17d. | | |
| | Dressing Hides | | | | | | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. | | | | | | — | | |
| | Crod Hides for cut. | | | | | | per dozen | | | | | | — 34 | | |
| | | | | | | | Ditto, | | | | | | 50 to 70 40 | | |
| TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soap, yellow, 107s.; mottled, 114s.; curd, 108s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Candles, per dozen, 14s.; moulds, 15s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEAT. | May | 20 | 3 | 640 | quarters. | Average | 81s. | 10d. | | | | | | | |
| | | 27 | 3 | 744 | — | — | 82 | 11½ | | | | | | | |
| | June | 3 | 2 | 865 | — | — | 82 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | 3 | 651 | — | — | 82 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| FLOUR. WHEAT. | May | 20 | 8 | 604 | sacks. | Average | 78s. | 6d. | | | | | | | |
| | | 27 | 9 | 704 | — | — | 79 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | June | 3 | 7 | 520 | — | — | 79 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | 8 | 541 | — | — | 78 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| BREAD. | Peck Loaf. | | | | Half Peck. | | | | Quartern. | | | | | | |
| | 4s. 8d. | | | | 2s. 4d. | | | | 1s. 2d. | | | | | | |
| | May | 20 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | 27 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| June | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1½ | | | | | | | | |

* The highest price of the market.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----|---|----|----|----|
| American pot-ash per cwt. | £3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto pearl..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barilla | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Brandy, Coniac ... gal. | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Camphire, refined... lb. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto unrefined... cwt. | 28 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled... lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto, East-India..... | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| Coffee, fine..... cwt. | 5 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto ordinary..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Ditto Jamaica.... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto Smyrna.... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto East-India.... | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Currants, Zant cwt. | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Elephants' Teeth | 20 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Scivellies 14 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga..... ton | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg..... | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey..... cwt. | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands .. gal. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto English..... | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt. | 9 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga..... ton | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg..... | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hops | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Ditto East-India | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Iron, British bars, .. ton | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Swedish..... | 30 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Norway..... | 24 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs..... fod. | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto red..... ton | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| COALS. | | | | Sunderland. | | | | Newcastle. | | | |
|-----------------------|----|--------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|------------|-----|--|--|
| May. | 20 | 44s. | 6d. | 47s. | 6d. | 48s. | 0d. | 51s. | 0d. | | |
| | 27 | 45 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 53 | 6 | | |
| June | 3 | 43 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 40 | 9 | 55 | 9 | | |
| | 10 | 43 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 56 | 0 | | |
| METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 5 o'clock Evening. | Height of Barometer. | Dryness by Leslie's Hydrometer. | | | | | |
| May | 21 | 55 | 59 | 51 | 29.90 | 39 | Cloudy | | | | |
| | 22 | 53 | 66 | 56 | 30.13 | 67 | Fair | | | | |
| | 23 | 55 | 75 | 51 | 17 | 63 | Fair | | | | |
| | 24 | 51 | 67 | 50 | 16 | 75 | Fair | | | | |
| | 25 | 50 | 61 | 52 | 02 | 44 | Cloudy | | | | |
| | 26 | 51 | 66 | 55 | 29.82 | 34 | Cloudy | | | | |
| | 27 | 60 | 69 | 54 | 64 | 70 | Fair | | | | |
| | 28 | 62 | 71 | 53 | 65 | 62 | Fair | | | | |
| | 29 | 60 | 70 | 52 | 50 | 64 | Showery | | | | |
| | 30 | 50 | 61 | 50 | 89 | 80 | Fair | | | | |
| June 1 | 54 | 73 | 50 | 42 | 85 | 51 | Fair | | | | |
| | 2 | 52 | 57 | 47 | 52 | 46 | Stormy | | | | |
| | 3 | 50 | 63 | 54 | 99 | 80 | Fair | | | | |
| | 4 | 55 | 66 | 55 | 69 | 51 | Showery | | | | |
| | 5 | 53 | 63 | 51 | 34 | 47 | Rain | | | | |
| | 6 | 52 | 66 | 52 | 56 | 48 | Showery | | | | |
| | 7 | 52 | 64 | 51 | 79 | 62 | Showery | | | | |
| | 8 | 53 | 63 | 51 | 65 | 32 | Rain | | | | |
| | 9 | 49 | 59 | 50 | 59 | 30 | Rain | | | | |
| | 10 | 50 | 60 | 52 | 59 | 33 | Showery | | | | |
| | 11 | 52 | 59 | 55 | 86 | 47 | Showery | | | | |
| | 12 | 59 | 69 | 56 | 30.10 | 56 | Fair | | | | |
| | 13 | 60 | 69 | 54 | 01 | 61 | Fair | | | | |
| | 14 | 61 | 68 | 55 | 29.93 | 58 | Fair | | | | |
| | 15 | 58 | 66 | 54 | 90 | 81 | Cloudy | | | | |
| | 16 | 56 | 68 | 55 | 95 | 85 | Fair | | | | |
| | 17 | 57 | 69 | 52 | 78 | 62 | Fair | | | | |
| | 18 | 55 | 67 | 54 | 85 | 59 | Fair | | | | |
| | 19 | 56 | 66 | 56 | 91 | 82 | Fair | | | | |
| | 20 | 62 | 76 | 62 | 30.10 | 91 | Fair | | | | |

Prices Current, June 20th 1809.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|---|
| Lead, white | ton | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Logwood chips | ton | 16 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt. | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 0 |
| Mahogany | ft. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. | jar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Ditto spermaceti .. | ton | 102 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0 |
| Ditto whale | 34 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt. | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raisins, bloom | cwt. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Rice, Carolina..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Rum, Jamaica gal. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto Leeward Island | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Silk, thrown, Italian.. lb. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Silk, raw, Ditto | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Tallow, English | cwt. | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, Russia, white.. | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tar, Stockholm bar | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Tin in blocks | cwt. | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco, Maryl. lb. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto Virginia | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wax, Guinea | cwt. | 16 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton. | 38 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine, Red Port.... pipe | 96 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Lisbon | 87 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Madeira | 80 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Vidonia | 75 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Calcavella..... | 95 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Sherry..... butt | 92 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Mountain | 75 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Claret hogs. | 70 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 9 us. 31-0—Ditto at sight, 30-5—Rotterdam, 9-14—Hamburgh, 28-6—Altona, 28-7—Paris, 1 day's date 20-1—Ditto, 2 us. 20-5—Madrid, in paper —Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper —Cadiz, eff. 38—Bilboa, 41—Palermo, per oz. 38—Leghorn, 57—Genoa, 50—Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 65—Oporto, 66—Dublin, per cent. 10—Cork, do. 10—Agio B. of Holland, per cent.

VAN SOMMER and SONS,
30, Clements Lane.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th MAY, to 20th JUNE, 1809.

| N.B. In the 3 per cent. consols the highest and lowest price of each day is given; in the other stocks the highest only. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Bank Stock. | Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. | 3 p. Cent. | 4 p. Cent. | 5 p. Cent. | Long Annuities. | Omnium. | Imperial 5 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | 3 1/2 d. B. Excheg. | Lottery Tickets. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Omnium. | Irish 5 p. Cent. |
| 1809 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 24 | 246 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | — | 1 p | — | — | — | 16 17 p | — | — | — | 11 16 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 25 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | — | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 p | — | — | — | 12 15 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 26 | 247 | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | 187 | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 11 14 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 27 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | 186 1/2 | 19 20 p | — | — | — | 14 10 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | 95 1/2 |
| 30 249 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | 188 1/2 | 20 19 p | — | — | — | 10 13 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 31 249 1/2 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | 189 1/2 | 19 17 p | — | — | — | 10 13 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| June 1 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | 190 1/2 | 16 17 p | — | — | — | 9 13 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | 96 1/2 |
| 2 251 1/2 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 9 13 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 3 — | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 9 12 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 6 253 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 8 12 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 7 254 1/2 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 7 12 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 8 — | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 11 7 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 9 257 68 | — | 67 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 19 20 p | — | — | — | 6 11 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 10 258 | — | 68 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 19 20 p | — | — | — | 6 11 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 12 — | — | 68 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 18 19 p | — | — | — | 6 12 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 13 258 | — | 68 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | 103 | — | — | — | — | 6 11 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | 96 1/2 |
| 14 258 1/2 | — | 68 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 11 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 15 259 1/2 | — | 68 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 11 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 16 — | — | 68 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 5 11 p | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 17 259 1/2 | — | 68 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | 17 18 p | — | — | — | 4 11 p | 21 11 | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 19 — | — | 68 1/2 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 1 p | ditto | 69 1/2 | — | — |
| 20 261 | — | 68 1/2 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 18 1/2 | 1 p | — | 7 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 69 1/2 | — | — |